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NEW ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL INTERVIEWED

LD020900 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 2 July--In his first press interview since his selection last week as Arab League secretary general, Chedli Klibi has said that he supports the idea of solving the Middle East crisis through negotiations by stages.

Klibi added in his interview which is published today in Kuwait's AR-RA'Y Al-'AMM that he does not believe that there is any single Arab state that rejects the policy of negotiations by stages for settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He added, however, that negotiations should not touch upon vital issues of principles, but only the means to achieving a settlement. Negotiations by stages on matters which do not affect the core of the cause can be accepted together with the creation of favorable conditions to enable Israel to accept these stages gradually, he said.

Klibi expressed the belief that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has departed from the above, and that is why it has been rejected by the Arabs.

The new Arab League secretary general stressed the need for Arab solidarity saying that the Arab struggle can never bear any fruits until the unity of the Arab ranks is established.

"The Arabs can do a great deal because they possess the means to do so and they have a strong free will," he added.

Klibi rejected the Egyptian objection to his selection as Arab League secretary general by the Arab League council meeting in Tunis.

Egypt, whose membership in the league had been suspended because of its signing of the peace treaty with Israel, has described the selection of Klibi to succeed resigning Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad as unlawful.

Klibi said that he does not wish to enter into any altercations but he wishes to stress that the Tunis meeting was attended by 21 Arab states and consequently "it enjoys the utmost legitimacy and rightfulness." He called on the Palestinian resistance to close ranks and said that the Palestinian people have the right to seek the guaranteeing of their rights and the establishment of their independent state.

DPFLP LEADER: FEDAYEEN WILL INCREASE MILITARY OPERATIONS

JN291319 Doha QNA in Arabic 1155 GMT 29 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 29 June--Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, DPFLP assistant secretary general and PLO Executive Committee member, has underlined the need to open all Arab borders to the Palestinian resistance's activities against Israel.

In a statement to the weekly Kuwaiti magazine AL-YAQTHA and published today, 'Abd Rabbuh emphasized that the Palestinian revolution's strategy in the current phase is based on intensifying military operations inside the occupied homeland.

He stressed that the Palestinian revolution does not plan to carry out its military operations from Lebanese territory, at least during the present phase of struggle.

Asked about the calls from Jordanian officials recently to revive the United Arab Kingdom, he said that such calls are a blatant violation of the unanimous Arab resolutions of the Rabat summit at which Jordan clarified its stand regarding this issue.

PLO PROTESTS TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON ISRAELI ATTACKS

JN291945 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Jun 79 JN

[Text] United Nations--The PLO has protested to the UN Security Council over the barbaric attacks unleashed by the Zionist enemy against our unarmed sons in Lebanon.

This is contained in a letter Zuhdi at-Tarazi, PLO observer at the United Nations, sent to the president of the Security Council. The letter explains the Zionist bombardment of southern Lebanon last week which led to the martyrdom of 20 persons, most of whom were women and children. At-Tarazi explained in his letter that these barbaric attacks can only threaten world peace and security.

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS UNDER 'ARAFAT

JN300553 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Central Committee of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement--Fatah held a meeting last night attended by brother Abu 'Ammar. The meeting dealt with a discussion of the latest developments on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels. It has been learned that during the meeting, the Central Committee adopted several decisions to confront these developments and situation on the various levels.

Central Committee Issues Statement

JN301437 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] The Fatah Central Committee has issued the following statement: The Fatah Central Committee met to discuss the current Arab situation and the conspiracies being hatched against the Arab nation, with the aim of confronting the imperialist-Zionist challenge and the plans and attacks against our people in the occupied territories. Such plans include the autonomy conspiracy and the Israeli military escalations against Lebanese villages, cities and Palestinian refugee camps. These plans are aimed at the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and serve to implement the treasonous Camp David accords, the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat agreement and the continuous threats against the Palestinian revolution and fraternal Syria. These plans are also aimed against the Arab nation's unity and steadfastness, which act to confront the conspiracies planned against it. The recent Aleppo sedition is but one of the conspiratorial links against our nation, revolution and steadfast Syria, aimed at destroying the Syrian peoples' steadfastness and undermining their unity. Proceeding from this, the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people stress the importance of the fateful solidarity with fraternal Syria in confronting all these dangers and conspiracies. They also stress strategic solidarity between the Palestinian revolution and fraternal Syria, which stand in the same trench against any danger threatening our Arab nation in Syria, the main center for steadfastness and confrontation against the Zionist enemy, the imperialist conspiracy and its agents in the region--the conspiracy that is trying to impose the logic of defeatism on our nation and our region.

Fatah deems it its duty to point out the dangerous situation facing the Arab nation. This situation demands further solidarity, firmness and revolutionary alertness to confront the Zionist-imperialist scheme in the region. Our nation's triumph is inevitable. Despite agents and conspiracies, this nation knows its path of pride and dignity. It is a revolution until triumph.

[Signed] The Fatah Central Committee.

THREAT TO RECOGNIZE QUEBEC REPORTEDLY CHANGED CANADA'S MIND

LD020921 ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Tunis--Official Arab sources said yesterday that Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark has postponed the decision to move the Canadian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem after several Arab countries secretly told him that they would reconsider their relations with Ottawa and move their embassies to Quebec. The sources, which declined to specify the countries in question, said: "If Joe Clark goes ahead with his decision, the Arab countries will then reocgnize Quebec as an independent state."

The sources added: "Joe Clark's announcement that we will send a Canadian mission in order to become familiarized with the Arab countries' viewpoint came following the secret Arab threat. It was the potential Arab political and not an economic threat that led to Canada reconsidering moving its embassy to Jerusalem."

AL-QADHDHAFI REPORTEDLY BACKS MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

NC300746 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 30 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The situation in Syria continues to be a cause of anxiety and to receive the attention of politicians and security officials there. The raids against those who are working against the regime have spread to the northern district in Lebanon, where those suspected of being members of the Muslim brotherhood are being arrested.

Informed sources have stated that the question of the brotherhood was the subject of a long discussion between the Syrian and Libyan presidents when Al-Qadhdhafi visited Damascus at the beginning of this week. A positive plan adopted by Libya in favor of the Muslim brotherhood has been revealed. It has been disclosed that the Muslim brotherhood held a meeting in Libya about 1 month ago in the presence of President al-Qadhdhafi. The discussion dealt with the question of financing the brotherhood and giving it millions of dollars as aid to all members of the brotherhood in the Arab states. Informed sources say that Libya backed the brotherhood in order that it might act against the Egyptian regime, not the Syrian regime, but that the brotherhood turned away from Egypt to direct its activities against Syria. This has become evident during the investigation which the Syrian authorities have conducted with those accused of perpetrating the incidents at the Aleppo barracks and elsewhere in Syria.

AL-QADHDHAFI REPORTEDLY ASKED JORDAN TO OPEN BORDERS TO PLO

JN010927 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 1 July--Citing Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut, the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB today reports that at his talks with Jordanian officials during his visit to Amman last week, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concentrated on the question of opening Jordan's borders to the Palestinian resistance so it could move from Jordan to strike inside occupied Palestine.

AL-ANBA': PLAN FOR PALESTINIAN STATE IN EXILE RAISED AGAIN

JN301135 Doha QNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 30 June -- In a dispatch from Beirut citing reliable Arab sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' today reports that the plan to proclaim a Palestinian government in exile has been raised anew on various Palestinian, Arab and international levels following the Libyan-Palestinian summit that recently convened in Tripoli, Libya.

The paper adds that these sources affirm that Tripoli will be the temporary headquarters of this government. The Palestinian military bases will return to Jordan while the Palestinian information organ will remain in Beirut. The same sources affirm that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir Arafat might meet in Moscow this week.

ASSASSINS OF PLO MAGAZINE OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

JN011007 Doha QNA in Arabic 0909 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 1 July -- Citing informed and official Palestinian sources, the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB today reports that the security organs of the Palestinian revolution have apprehended the members of the network which recently assassinated Khalid al-'Iraqi, deputy editor of the magazine FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH.

AL-'ARAB says that most of the 81 members of the network have been arrested and that their interrogation has revealed the identity of those who carried out the assassination. The interrogations have also uncovered a series of assassinations which the network was planning to carry out against Palestinian officials and officials of the Lebanese National Movement.

These sources said that a Palestinian revolutionary court will be set up soon to investigate the crimes committed by some members of this gang and that sentences will be passed on those who are convicted of murder.

BAHRAIN

JANA REPORTS LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVAL

LD012104 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Manama, July 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Manama, Bahrain's capital at 6:45 p.m. today from Kuwait, beginning the fifth leg of his tour which has taken him to four Arab countries.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his accompanying delegation were given a popular and official welcome in Manama airport headed by the crown prince of Bahrain, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifa. Also participating in the welcoming ceremony were ministers, the head of the amiri diwan, the chief of staff of Bahrain's defence forces, Arab and foreign ambassadors accredited in Bahrain and the ambassador and staff of the Jamahiriyah's embassy in Bahrain.

Upon his disembarkation from the aircraft, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was embraced by the crown prince of Bahrain. The national anthems of both countries were played and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi later inspected the guard of honour while a 21-gun salute was in progress. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then proceeded to his headquarters during his stay in Bahrain at Al-Kudaybiyyah Palace. He was accompanied there by Shaykh Hamad.

1 July Dinner

LD012016 Tripoli JANA in English 1843 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Manama, July 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The crown prince of Bahrain, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifa, gave a dinner party this evening at the amiri palace in honour of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his accompanying delegation who started a visit to Bahrain today. The dinner party was attended by Bahraini ministers, heads of accredited diplomatic missions and senior civil servants and military officers in Bahrain.

Talks Begin

JN020933 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Manama, 2 July--The Libyan-Bahraini talks began here this morning. The Bahraini side to the talks is headed by Deputy Amir His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, and the Libyan side is headed by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The talks are expected to deal with latest developments in the Arab situation, international issues and relations between the two countries. The two sides will discuss means to consolidate these relations.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER THATCHER ARRIVES

JN020720 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0715 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 2 July--British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher arrived here this morning on a short visit to Bahrain on her way home following a visit to Australia. She was received by Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, several high-ranking officials and the British ambassador to Bahrain.

Thatcher Departs

JN020803 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 2 July--British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher left Manama for home today at the end of a short visit to Bahrain. She was seen off by Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the British ambassador to Bahrain and a number of senior officials.

KUWAIT

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

LD301235 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Summary from poor reception] His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has arrived in Kuwait for a 2-day visit. He was welcomed at the airport by the amir, the heir apparent and prime minister, senior state officials and ambassadors. The delegation accompanying the guest includes Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolution Command Council, and a number of ministers and officials.

Talks Begin

LD301651 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1555 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 30 June, JANA--At 1615 today official talks began at As-Sif Palace in a closed meeting between the leader of the Libyan revolution and the amir of Kuwait. At a later stage, members of the Libyan and Kuwaiti delegations will join the meeting. Under discussion will be the means for consolidation of bilateral relations between the two sister countries. The visit of brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Kuwait falls within the context of a tour he is making of a number of Arab countries with the aim of consolidating Arab steadfastness in the face of imperialist and Zionist intrigues resulting from the Camp David agreements signed by the defeated president with the enemy.

Talks Continue

LD010730 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0705 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 1 July--Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah will today hold another round of talks covering Arab developments and bilateral cooperation.

The two Arab leaders held a meeting yesterday evening on the first day of Al-Qadhdhafi's official visit to Kuwait, the fourth leg on his tour of Arab countries.

A Kuwaiti Government spokesman has stated that the amir and Al-Qadhdhafi discussed bilateral relations and ways of furthering them, in addition to the Arab situation and international issues in general. The talks were characterized by understanding, fraternity and amity.

Another meeting took place last night between Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

The Libyan leader will hold a press conference later today prior to concluding his visit to Kuwait this evening.

Urges Threats to U.S. Interests

LD011452 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1408 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 1 July--Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today scoffed at U.S. threats to occupy oil sources in the Arab area and said that the United States cannot take such a risk.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of his 2-day visit to Kuwait, Al-Qadhdhafi said that he does not believe that the United States can "shoulder the responsibility for such a risk" because it would be "a suicide operation" and the Arabs will defend their existence to the end against the United States and any other power.

He called on the Arab nation to threaten the American interests. He also said that if Zionism controls the U.S. interests, "then the Arabs, too, can control the U.S. interests; as the United States succumbs to Zionism, so it must succumb to the Arabs."

He added that the Arabs possess the weapons by which they can threaten their enemies "who live with Arab funds and Arab oil while disregarding our interests and our causes."

Al-Qadhdhafi reiterated his country's absolute support for the Palestine revolution.

In reply to a question about a Palestine government in exile, Al-Qadhdhafi said that the formation of such a government is a matter for the Palestinians themselves to decide upon. [passage indistinct]

Al-Qadhdhafi praised the relations between Libya and Iran, saying that they are "good relations between two great revolutions." He denied that Iran had stipulated clarification of the circumstances of the disappearance of Shi'ite Musa as-Sadr as a condition for the resumption of relations between the two countries.

Advocates Oil Production Freeze

JN011654 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1618 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 1 July--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has called on the oil-producing Arab countries to freeze oil production. He said: "The Arabs have no alternative but to use the oil weapon in defending their rights."

Press reports recently quoted Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as saying that "Libya intends to stop oil production for a period ranging between 2 to 4 years, in order to preserve its national resources."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi held the big industrial countries responsible for the deterioration of the world economy.

In a press conference held here this morning prior to his departure from Kuwait for Bahrain, Al-Qadhdhafi accused the monopolistic oil companies of taking advantage of the oil markets' conditions by selling oil at high prices.

Defending OPEC's recent decision to raise oil prices, Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that the oil-producing countries only acted in the manner that protects their interests, in order to offset the continuous rise in the price of consumer commodities.

Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi strongly criticized the United States for its constant support of the Zionist enemy. He urged the Arab countries to exert pressure of U.S. interests "in the same way the world Zionism does," in order to drive home to the United States exactly where its interests lie.

Al-Qadhdhafi challenged the United States to occupy the oil sources. He said that despite constant U.S. threats, Washington is incapable of embarking on such an adventure, which he described as a kind of madness.

Al-Qadhdhafi said that despite this, his country is prepared to engage in a dialog with the United States if the United States abandons its biased policy in favor of the Zionist enemy.

Al-Qadhdhafi again revealed that there are Egyptian military buildups on the borders of his country. He explained that the majority of the Egyptian Armed Forces are massed on the Libyan borders to carry out the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat design against the Arab nation. "Therefore, As-Sadat is proving that he is not a man of peace, as he claims," he said.

Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that by concluding the capitulationist agreement with the enemy, As-Sadat prepared Egypt for other wars, but against the Arabs, rather than against the enemies.

Speaking about the situation in southern Lebanon, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi said that "the protection of southern Lebanon is an Arab and international responsibility."

Concluding his press conference, Al-Qadhdhafi described his talks with the Arab leaders of the countries he has visited so far as successful and useful.

Al-Qadhdhafi Departure

LD011955 Tripoli JANA in English 1956 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, July 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi and his accompanying delegation left Kuwait this evening after an official two-day visit to the country. Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Kuwait falls within his current tour of several Arab countries.

Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi was given an official farewell ceremony at Kuwait international airport led by Kuwait's ruling prince, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the deputy premier and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, the deputy premier and minister of information, Shaykh Jabir al-'Ali, senior Kuwaiti officials, the ambassador and staff of the Jamahiriyah's embassy in Kuwait, heads of foreign legations and senior army and policy officers.

After completing farewell protocol, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi embraced Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and headed, with his accompanying delegation, for the waiting airplane.

Before leaving Kuwait this evening, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi held a press conference attended by newspaper, television, radio and news agency reporters and correspondents. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi replied to questions on developments in the Arab cause after the signing of the capitulation treaty by the defeated Egyptian president and Zionist enemy, oil and Egyptian troops concentrations on the Jamahiriyah's borders.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also pointed to tension and French intervention in Chad's internal affairs.

Moreover, he stressed the necessity of using all the Arab nation's resources, including oil, in fighting its enemies.

Official Statement

LD011840 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following press statement has been issued on the visit of His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan First of September Revolution, to Kuwait:

At the invitation of His Highness Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great Libyan First of September Revolution, paid an official visit to Kuwait from 30 June-1 July 1979. Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the delegation accompanying him were accorded a warm welcome that expressed the good, fraternal relations between the peoples of the two sister countries. During this visit, and in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, official talks were held between brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, and his brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait. These talks dealt with matters of common interest on bilateral and Arab issues.

Concerning bilateral relations, the talks dealt with the cooperation between the two sister countries and the means of developing this cooperation in the interest of the two countries and their two fraternal peoples. They also reviewed the current situation in the Arab region and the recent developments following the signing of the treaty of capitulation between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy. Once again they confirmed their countries' rejection of such agreement and all their consequences. They stressed that this agreement could not be recognized in any form, because it is a flagrant violation of the Arab League Charter, the resolution of Arab summits, the joint Arab defense charter and various UN resolutions.

I this context, they confirmed the importance of complete adherence to the resolutions of the Baghdad conference and the need to work for the formulation of a joint Arab attitude to face all the challenges and dangers that threaten the Arab nation. Both sides reviewed developments in the Palestine problem and expressed the importance of supporting the steadfastness and resistance of the Palestinian people against the policies of aggression and settlement pursued by the authorities of the Zionist enemy in the occupied territories. They voiced their firm support for the constant link between the Palestinians and their homeland and for the efforts of the Palestinian people to abort the Zionist attempts to undermine their culture and separate the Palestinians from their Arab civilization and spiritual beliefs.

The two sides discussed the situation in Africa and confirmed their countries' backing of the continent's people who are struggling for their liberation, independence, the exercise of their right to self-determination and the elimination of all racist regimes. They praised the attitudes of support which African states have shown for Arab causes, especially the just cause of the Palestinian people. They confirmed the importance of consolidating and developing of Arab-African cooperation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive results achieved during this visit. They stressed the importance of further meetings between the two countries at all levels. Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his utmost gratitude and appreciation for the profound hospitality and fraternal reception accorded him and the delegation accompanying him at the hand of his brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the officials of Kuwait and the fraternal Kuwaiti people. Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi invited his brother Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah to visit Libya. His excellency accepted the invitation with gratitude.

UAE

NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED UNDER VICE PRESIDENT

JN001033 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0940 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 July--The formation of a new UAE Government headed by His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al Maktum, UAE vice president and ruler of Dubai, was announced today.

UAE President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan issued a decree this afternoon forming the new government headed by Vice President Rashid ibn Sa'id Al Maktum.

The new Cabinet includes two deputy prime ministers, Maktum ibn Rashid Al Maktum [outgoing prime minister], and Hamdan ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan.

Following are the members of the new cabinet:

Minister of Interior	Mubarak ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan
Minister of Finance and Industry	Hamdan ibn Rashid Al Maktum
Minister of Defense	Muhammad ibn Rashid Al Maktum
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi
Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources	Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah
Minister of Economy and Trade	Sultan ibn Ahmad Al-Mu'alla
Minister of Information and Culture	Ahmad ibn Hamid
Minister of Communications	Ahmad Sa'id al-Mulla
Minister of State for Internal Affairs	Hammudah ibn 'Ali
Minister of Public Works and Housing	Muhammad Khalifah al-Kindi
Minister of Education and Youth	Sa'id Salman--joins the Cabinet for first time
Minister of State	Ahmad ibn Sultan al-Qasimi
Minister of Planning	Sa'id Ghabbash
Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs	Sa'id al-Ghayth

Minister of State for Supreme Council Affairs	'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Hamid al-Qasimi
Minister of Justice, Islamic and Awqaf Affairs	Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bakr
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	Sa'id ar-Raqbani
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs	Rashid 'Abdallah
Minister of Electricity and Water	Hamad ibn Nasir al-'Uways--joins the Cabinet for the first time
Minister of Labor and Social Affairs	Sayf al-Jarwan--joins the cabinet for the first time
Minister of Health	Hamad 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Midfa'--joins the Cabinet for the first time

YAR

OFFICIAL DENIES COUP ATTEMPT; THREE OFFICERS RELIEVED

LD010736 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 1 July--A senior YAR official has denied reports a coup attempt against the regime of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, reports Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today. The head of the YAR president's office said on the telephone yesterday that three senior officers had been relieved of their posts, but he did not mention the reasons. The officers are: Commander of Giants Forces Lt Col Muhammad al-Ansi; Commander of the 7th Brigade Lt Col Muhammad as-Sanbani, and Commander of the [word indistinct] Forces Lt Col 'Ali Salah.

PDRY SIDE TO CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE ARRIVES 30 JUN

JN201326 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The members of the PDRY side in the YAR-PDRY constitutional committee, led by 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, Supreme People's Council Presidium member, arrived in San'a' this morning. PDRY Trade and Supply Minister Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli arrived aboard the same aircraft. They were received by Supply and Trade Minister Salih al-Jamali, Deputy Information and Culture Minister Hasan al-Unsi and members of the Secretariat of the Office for Unity Affairs. In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, Supreme People's Council Presidium member and leader of the PDRY side, said: In our past meetings, agreement was reached on 103 articles of the unified constitution. We shall work to complete the remainder of our tasks during this round of talks.

Supply Ministers Meet

JN011908 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Text] A meeting was held today between YAR Supply and Trade Minister Salih al-Jamali and PDRY Trade and Supply minister Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli. During the meeting, the two sides discussed supply and trade cooperation. The meeting was attended by the YAR supply and trade under secretary and the president of the (An-Najm) corporation in the PDRY.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES HENRY KISSINGER AT AL-MA'MURAH RESTHOUSE

NC301901 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Jun 79 NC

[Text] At 1900 today, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at Al-Ma'murah resthouse in Alexandria.

Khalil, Kissinger Meet

NC011216 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 July--At 1100 today Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil received former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger, who is visiting Cairo as part of an unofficial tour of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

After the approximately 1-hour meeting, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil said that Dr Henry Kissinger is making a private tour of the area in an attempt to understand the position and views of each side.

Answering a journalist's question on the Palestinian representation in the autonomy negotiations, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: We have not discussed the details of this issue. We will complete what we began in Herzliyya in this regard at our forthcoming discussions in Alexandria.

Asked whether the forthcoming discussions between President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin will deal with the position of the UN forces in Sinai, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that he has no information at present about this subject. He also declined to comment on whether a decision has been adopted regarding the forces that would replace the UN forces if the Soviet Union uses the veto against the presence of UN forces in Sinai.

Asked whether Egypt intends to raise the question of substituting African forces for the UN forces in Sinai at the African summit conference in Monrovia, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: Naturally, this is one of the alternatives. However, the presence of UN forces comes first. If this becomes impossible, we would suggest other alternatives.

Asked what the United States can do to help, Dr Henry Kissinger said: This must be done by Robert Strauss, our government representative in the autonomy negotiations, who is a good friend of mine. Of course, I have experiences and friendships here. Therefore, I wish every success to the negotiations of Dr Mustafa Khalil with the Israeli side, because the future of the Middle East depends on mutual optimism.

Asked whether he is carrying messages from President Anwar as-Sadat to anyone in the states he will visit, Dr Kissinger said: I am not carrying any messages. I am here to see my friends. If someone asks me my impressions, I will tell him about them, but the government officials are responsible for the talks.

Dr Henry Kissinger denied a report published by an Egyptian magazine to the effect that he is carrying messages from President Anwar as-Sadat to certain people with whom he will meet during his current Middle East tour.

Asked his opinion of the negotiations for autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza strip, he said: I think that these talks are very difficult. It is a thorny and complex issue. However, I think that it is possible to reach some solution after tangible efforts are exerted. This is the impression I gained from my meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat and Dr Mustafa Khalil.

Asked about the reason for his visit to Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, Dr Kissinger said: I have friends in these states, and I always want to visit these states, and it is natural that I should want to visit them.

Kissinger Meets With Ghali

NC0011437 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1333 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 July--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who is currently on a visit to Egypt.

Dr Kissinger said after the 90-minute meeting that his talks with President as-Sadat and other Egyptian officials were good and extremely useful. Views were exchanged on the peace process in the Middle East and the situation in the entire region. He described President as-Sadat as a great man, a brave leader, and a world personality. He added that he was happy to meet with President as-Sadat, who seeks peace not only for the sake of Egypt, but for the whole area.

Kissinger Departs

NC0011758 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 July--Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left Cairo this evening for Israel following a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Kissinger is currently on a tour of the area that will also take him to Israel, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Morocco.

ROBERT STRAUSS STOPS OVER IN CAIRO EN ROUTE TO ISRAEL

NC0011455 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1428 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 July--Robert Strauss, President Carter's adviser on economic affairs, stopped over at Cairo airport at noon today on his way to Israel on the first leg of a tour of states in the area. Strauss will also head the U.S. delegation to the negotiations on autonomy, scheduled to be held on 5-6 July in Alexandria.

At Cairo airport, Strauss met for 90 minutes with Minister of State for Economic Cooperation Jamal an-Nazir. They discussed the strengthening of cooperation between Egypt and the United States.

A number of U.S. businessmen who accompanied Strauss (?stayed behind) in Cairo.

KHALIL DISCUSSES AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS, ARAB AFFAIRS

NC020713 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2325 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 July -- Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has affirmed that during the Palestinian autonomy negotiations Egypt will insist that after the transitional period the Palestinians should have the right to self-determination and to choose the system of government they want.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-AHRAM to be published Monday, the prime minister said that Egypt has defined its position during the last round of negotiations in the following points:

1. The need to solve the Palestinian problem, because it is the essence of the problem and the crux of the conflict in the Middle East.

2. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is just a step toward a comprehensive, permanent and just solution.

3. Determination to continue the process for the achievement of comprehensive, permanent and just peace.

The prime minister said: The United States will define its role as a full partner in the autonomy negotiations during the next round of negotiations, which will begin in Alexandria on Thursday and which will be attended for the first time by Mr Robert Strauss, the head of the U.S. Delegation in the negotiations.

Regarding Egyptian-Arab relations, the prime minister said: We make a distinction between our relationship with the Arab peoples and the political conditions through which the area is passing. We provide all guarantees of security, safety and hospitality to the Arab brothers. Arab funds will not be touched.

Dr Mustafa Khalil announced that Egypt will not reduce its military expenditure because it is necessary for protecting its economy.

In his interview with AL-AHRAM the prime minister dealt with a number of domestic issues. He referred to the economic and social development problems in Egypt, particularly the problem of housing and taxes. He also dealt with the constitutional amendments, and referred to the role of the press as a fourth estate.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that Egypt has asked the rich states that met in Japan last week to share in the Egyptian peace plan with no less than $3 billion annually to be used in development and infrastructure projects.

GHALI SPEAKS OF ECONOMIC, POLITICAL CONTACTS WITH ARABS

NC012043 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egyptian diplomacy continues to protect the Egyptian presence in the Arab world. He also said that there are over 1 million Egyptian experts in Arab states, and that Egypt has decided to continue to offer these experts' services to these states.

He also said that Egypt was meeting all the requests of the Arab states in various fields, adding that there were economic and political contacts between these states and us whether on official or personal levels. He maintained that Egypt was trying to retain some of the organizations that have their headquarters in Cairo and to perpetuate their work of helping and providing expertise for the Arab states.

He asserted that the rejection states' present attitude would definitely come to an end if positive results were achieved on the Palestine question and on putting the Palestinians on the road to self-determination.

GHALI ANSWERS QUESTIONS FROM PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

NC012234 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 July -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egypt will put forward diplomatic alternatives to achieve autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza if autonomy was not achieved 1 year after the current talks and if the Israeli side continued to stick to its intransigent stand. Dr Ghali also noted that Egypt was ready to attend a conference along the lines of the Geneva conference or any international conference, as well as to return to the United Nations for discussion.

Dr Ghali was answering questions by members of the People's Assembly foreign relations, Arab affairs and national security committees after delivering his statement before the committees this evening.

Answering a question on whether Egypt would participate in the Geneva conference on the basis of the Camp David agreements, Dr Ghali explained that the Camp David agreements were a gain for the Arab issue and were considered a framework that strengthened the position of an Egyptian or Syrian or Jordanian negotiator. He also said that the Camp David agreements were based on Security Council Resolution 242, which has been accepted by the Arab states.

Answering a question on the attitude of the rejectionist states toward the peace negotiations, Dr Ghali said that when the Egyptian side declared that it was ready to convene the Geneva conference, Syria issued a statement disapproving of this. He said that the attitudes of the rejectionist states were unclear, referring in this respect to the pre-Geneva conference held in Cairo in October 1977, which Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the Palestinians declined to attend, although they were invited.

Dr Ghali explained that the attitude of the rejectionist states would change if positive results were achieved for solving the Arab issue. He said that the current dispute was over the means, not the end.

Answering a question on U.S.-Palestinian contacts, Dr Ghali said that Egypt welcomed the existence of such contacts, also saying that there were now indirect political and social contacts between the Egyptian and Palestinian sides.

Concerning the Israeli officials' statements on the settlement policy in the West Bank and Gaza, Dr Ghali said that under the peace agreement we have been able to recover Sinai, despite the statements of the Israeli side.

PHANTOMS TO BE PURCHASED INSTEAD OF F-5 PLANES

NC010650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 July--Egypt has finally decided not to buy the F-5 aircraft, despite the fact that President Carter has expressed U.S. readiness to supply this kind of aircraft to Egypt other than through Saudi Arabia.

In stating this today, OCTOBER magazine adds that Egypt prefers to buy Phantoms and that the U.S. Government has given its approval.

CHINA GIVES 40 MIG-21'S AS GIFT, SELLS 50 MORE

NC010750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0732 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 July--OCTOBER magazine reports today that the PRC Government has given 40 planes as a gift to Egypt and sold 50 more, thus bringing to 90 the number of MIG-21's received from China. These planes are called (CHIN) 7 in China, which has introduced very important fundamental modifications to the planes.

AL-JUMHURIYAH ON ISRAELI ATTEMPTS TO OBSTRUCT PEACE

NC010633 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 30 Jun 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 30 June--Commenting on Israel's repeated attempts to obstruct the peace process in the Middle East, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH points to the violent methods Israel is employing, its raids on southern Lebanon and its destruction of Palestinian houses and camps. The paper says that Israel has also intentionally announced that it is building more settlements in order to provoke Palestinian public opinion and convince it that the autonomy negotiations are useless.

The paper concludes its commentary by emphasizing that Israel cannot by its repeated attempts halt the peace process, Whatever obstacles it raises, because peace has become a persistent demand of all the people of the area and the world states.

AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER SAYS FORCES WILL DEFEND PEACE

NC291240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 June--Air Defense Forces Commander Lt Gen Hilmi 'Afifi has said that the air defense forces, as a main branch of our armed forces, will continue to work with every determination in times of peace in order to remain strong and developed in training and armament and always ready day and night to perform their task at any moment and anywhere to protect the skies of the republic.

At a press conference he held today on the occasion of air defense day, which coincides with the 10th anniversary of setting up the missiles fortification along the Suez Canal front, the air defense commander said: The big military achievement which our armed forces scored in the October war has led us to the road of peace and peace must depend upon a force to protect and guarantee its continuity.

Lt Gen Hilmi 'Afifi stressed that the air defense mission will remain one of providing protection to Egypt's airspace, land, army and citizens against any aggression from the air at any time from any direction. Subsequently, the air defense forces will remain in a state of continuous readiness throughout the republic for strengthening the peace.

Lt Gen Hilmi 'Afifi said that the peace phase will provide us more time to think calmly about ways to develop the air defenses and deepen the tactical and technical studies necessary for improving the performance and extending the lifespan of arms and electronic equipment. It will also allow us to acquaint ourselves with the latest progress in electronics, modern technology and absorb the new arms we received in accordance with the president's decision on diversifying the sources of arms in line with the Egyptian military ideology stemming from the most modern and richest fighting experience in the world.

The air defense commander stressed that the defense forces are always ready to take part in implementing any decision the political leadership adopts for consolidating peace and safeguarding our legitimate rights.

He said that development is continuing in the field of air defense and that it includes various fields and trends, including, for example, extending the lifespan of arms and equipment with which we waged the October war, reacting immediately and improving the performance and training.

As for the U.S. arms deal with Egypt and its effect on the air defense forces, Lt Gen Hilmi 'Afifi said that this deal constitutes, as the supreme commander of the armed forces said, a vast jump forward in developing our armed forces. Hence it will evidently strengthen the fighting capability of the air defense forces.

The air defense commander said that the U.S. arms deal has provided an opportunity for the men of the air defenses to study the U.S. armament, which is at the top of world armament development. In a practical way, our men will also familiarize themselves with the achievements of advanced technology in the arms industry and electronic equipment contributing a great deal toward developing our fighting capability and creating a new generation of commanders with a high degree of military culture.

Lt Gen Hilmi 'Afifi said that the U.S. arms deal will not affect the Egyptian military ideology since the air defense forces are adopting an Egyptian ideology, not an Eastern or Western ideology, stemming from the experience gained as a result of struggle and fighting lasting more than quarter of a century, including the war of attrition and the glorious war of Ramadan. He said that any new weapon obtained from any source would be adapted to our fighting system and subjected to our Egyptian military ideology.

The air defense forces commander concluded his press conference by saying that the glorious October war and the new methods deployed have astonished the Eastern and the Western world. The air defense forces were able to paralyze the effectiveness of the enemy's air force and destroy the myth of the enemy's air superiority which attracted the interest of the strategic military institutes in the world.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM ROMANIA

NC301341 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 30 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 June--This afternoon Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali returned to Cairo from Bucharest after a 5-day official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, during which he conveyed a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali was received by the Romanian president yesterday evening.

During his visit, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali held discussions with the Romanian side. The discussions dealt with the consolidation of relations between the armed forces of the two countries within the framework of Egypt's policy of diversifying its arms sources.

Upon leaving Bucharest airport this morning, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali was seen off by Romanian Minister of National Defense Col Gen Ion Coman and high-ranking officers of the Romanian armed forces.

SHAH OF IRAN TELEPHONES THANKS TO AS-SADAT

NC010738 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 July--OCTOBER magazine reports today that the shah of Iran telephoned President Anwar as-Sadat last Tuesday and thanked President as-Sadat for inviting him to reside in Egypt. The magazine adds that President as-Sadat told the Shah that he will send him a detailed letter that Dr Henry Kissinger will convey to him.

The magazine also says that if the shah decides to come to Egypt, he will stay at Al-Qubbah Palace for a while until another place is located for him either in Cairo or Alexandria.

RECENT ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING CONSIDERED VOID

NC301600 Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 30 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, June 30 (MENA)--An official source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs affirmed that the recent meeting held under the Arab League Council is void and noted that Egypt will not recognise its resolutions.

The source made it clear that the meeting convened against the Arab League's Charter, which stipulates that Cairo is the headquarters of the league and that the invitation to the convocation of the league's council should be extended by the General Secretariat, which is still performing its duties in its legitimate premises in Cairo.

The source further said that the league's headquarters could not be transferred from Cairo without introducing amendments to the league's charter, the matters [as received] which has not yet been done.

In a statement to MENA the source said that the current attempts to disrupt Arab solidarity led by regimes that give priority to their private interests are doomed to failure.

Concluding the source said that the real road to achieve the Arab goals should be far from outbiddings and manouevres but through constant work as Egypt is currently doing.

AL-JUMHURIYAH on League Election

NC300701 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 30 Jun 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 30 June--In its commentary today entitled "Is This the Solution?," AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Is the election of the Arab League's secretary general from among the rejectionist states the only measure needed to solve the Palestinian issue and put right all the affairs of the Arabs?

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds: The Arab League is not a mere building, secretary general and officials. It is a concept which emanates from its name. The Arab League is that which unites rather than divides the Arabs; it is that which reconciles rather than scatters them. In this regard, it points out that transferring the Arab League to outside Egypt has always been and will continue to be the thinking head of the Arabs.

In conclusion, AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Despite the sorrow the Egyptian people feel because of these measures, we will be the first to applaud if the Tunis [new headquarters of the Arab League] league and its new secretary general succeeds in eliminating the disagreement between the 'Alawite Ba'th in Damascus and the Tikriti Ba'th in Baghdad, stopping the bloodbaths in Syria, adopting an Arab stance on foreign infiltration in Aden, solving the desert problem between Morocco and Algeria and restoring stability to Lebanon.

AL-AKHBAR COMMENTS ON OPEC INCREASE OF OIL PRICES

NC010740 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The World Is on the Edge of Danger," AL-AKHBAR expresses the opinion that OPEC's decision to increase oil prices has placed the world on the edge of danger, because the real meaning of this increase in the language of economics is increased inflation, a decrease in development and production levels and an increase in prices which will make it harder for the individual in any nation--even in the oil-exporting nations, which rushed to increase the oil price--to secure his livelihood.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter described this increase in oil prices, approved by OPEC, as the most dangerous economic threat to the United States. He said that this increase will raise the level of inflation in the United States by 2 percent and will lead to a decrease in the level of economic development by the same percentage. The paper draws attention to the fact that this degree of economic danger does not affect the United States alone. It will affect in the same degree, or much more, the industrial states, both big and small, the agricultural or commercial states and the consumer states that depend on imports from abroad.

The paper points out that this increase will directly affect the big industrial states, particularly those which totally depend on oil for production. This is the reason why this increase in oil prices was the main subject of discussion at the summit conference of the seven industrial states, which was attended by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. It was announced that the conference adopted bold measures to face the results of this increase and avoid the dangers it may cause to the economies and interests of these states.

LIBYA, IRAQ SIGN AGREEMENTS ON TRADE, INFORMATION

JN291921 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 June--Iraq and Libya this evening signed two agreements on cooperation in trade and in the information field.

On the Iraqi side, the trade agreement was signed by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade, and the information agreement by information Minister Qasim Hammudi. The two agreements were signed for Libya by Secretary of Municipalities Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah.

The trade agreement provides for the formation of a joint committee to be chaired by the trade ministers of the two countries. The committee will meet once every 6 months and will seek to strengthen joint action in this field.

The minutes of bilateral cooperation were also signed this evening. The minutes were signed for Iraq by Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, and for Libya by Secretary of Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki.

The minutes provide for action to strengthen the joint efforts of the two fraternal countries at the international conferences and on all levels, for the exchange of visits by leadership and technical cadres, and for action to strengthen the Arab League to enable it to carry out its national duties in the fullest possible manner.

In a speech after the signing of the agreement, Sa'dun Hammadi said that he was confident that the agreement will constitute a new step along the path of strengthening joint Arab action to serve the unity of the Arab nation and to achieve our national goals. At-Turayki delivered a similar speech.

The signing ceremony took place at the Foreign Ministry and was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali, Libyan Secretary of Liaison 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, and the Iraqi ambassador in Tripoli.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI LEAVES BAGHDAD FOR KUWAIT

JN300943 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0928 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 30 June--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the delegation accompanying him left for Kuwait this morning after a 4-day visit to Iraq, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was accorded an official sendoff in which President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Revolution Command Council members, ministers and senior officials participated.

A press statement will be issued later today on the visit.

SADDAM HUSAYN RETURNS FROM AMMAN

JN011830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 July--Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn returned to Baghdad from Amman at 2000 today at the end of a 2-day visit to Jordan.

Saddam Husayn was accorded an official sendoff in Amman in which His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdon of Jordan, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the ministers of the high-ranking military and civilian officals in Jordan participated.

Saddam Husayn was accompanied to the Iraqi-Jordanian borders by Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran, as he left by land.

On the way home, Saddam Husayn visited an Iraqi air force base and met with the officers a and airmen there. He praised their high morale and high technical and combat capabilities, which will be used in defending the Arab nation's and dignity.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON IRAN, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD291501 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 27 Jun 79 pp 1, 19 LD

[Iraqi Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi interview with 'Abdallah al-Qaq in Baghdad--date not given]

[Excerpts] Iraqi Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi has said that Iraq looks forward to establishing good relations with all neighboring countries based on non-interference in its affairs. He said that Iraq's stand on this matter is clear and it will in no way compromise on this.

He said Iraqi-Kuwaiti relations are good and that the joing committees are working as effectively as can be to develop cooperation in the interest of both countries and peoples.

Replying to a question during an interview with AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Baghdad on whether certain countries have mediated between Iraq and Iran in order to settle differences between them, Hammudi said that none of the countries have mediated between the two countries in order to settle their differences. The minister denied news agency reports that Iran has concentrated its forces on the borders with Iraq. Hammudi called on the Iranian government to play a positive role on Arab issues and to combine its declarations of supporting the Arab stand with fruitful and constructive actions.

Asked about the new Syrian-Iraqi state's attitude toward the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, Hammudi said: This state will be the bulwark of steadfastness and confrontation and will reject any suspect attempts or attempts that do not stem from a national stand striving for the restoration of the occupied Arab territories, the return of the Palestinian people to their homes and the establishment of an independent state of their own.

Replying to a question regarding Iraq's relations with the PLO, he said that they are good and normal and that Iraq spares no efforts to do everything it can to enable this revolution to achieve its objectives of liberating all the occupied Arab territories and establishing a Palestinian state. Iraq will not hestitate in supporting the PLO in the international arena, he said.

Speaking about relations with the United States, the minister said: Our stand toward the United States is clear. Put briefly, we will not restore relations with it unless it stops supporting the Zionist enemy and adopts a just and positive stand in the area.

He added: Time will show that the United States is still supporting the Israeli enemy and rejects the restoration of the occupied Arab territories and the return of the Palestinian people to their home. Therefore, we see no need to restore relations with the United States as long as it adopts this attitude, an attitude which is contrary to all international conventions and which gives the enemy the right to reap the fruits of his aggression.

Replying to another question, the minister said: The completion of [Syrian-Iraqi] unity in the best fashion possible is an objective desired by all. There are considerations and requirements that must be taken into account through the other channels. [as published] There is also need for more time in order to complete devising the suitable formula so that there will be no gap between what is expected and what is actually achieved.

The minister said that such a great achievement between Iraq and Syria is bound to rally many hostile forces together both inside and outside the Arab homeland, but the Arab nation is capable of standing up to and overcoming all the difficulties and achieving its inevitable objectives.

HUMAN RIGHTS SOCIETY CABLES WALDHEIM ON IRAN

JN291300 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Iraqi Human Rights Society has appealed to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to intervene in order to prevent all forms of national fanaticism and suppression of liberties in Iran. The society has cabled the UN secretary general calling on him to seek to secure the national legitimate rights of the various nationalities in Iran in accordance with the UN Charter. The text of the cable is as follows:

UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, the arbitrary persecution and maltreatment of the Iranian people in Ahvaz and of other nationalities contradict the simplest principles of human rights and the rights of nations.

We appeal to you to intervene in order to prevent all forms of national fanaticism and suppression of liberties, seeking to secure the national legitimate rights of the various nationalities in Iran in accordance with the UN Charter and the declaration of human rights, and to end the arbitrary and inhuman practices.

[Signed] The Human Rights Society in Iraq.

RELIGIOUS SCHOLAR APPEALS TO IRAN ON KHUZESTAN ARABS

JN291455 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 29 Jun 79 JN

[Text] An-Najaf, 29 June--Shaykh 'Ali Kashif al-Ghata', one of the prominent and eminent scholars of the holy city of An-Najaf, has called on Iranian officials to eliminate injustices suffered by the Arab people of Arabistan, who have long been suffering the tribulations of death, dispersal, torture and fear.

Shaykh Kashif Al-Ghata's message is addressed to the Iranian prime minister. The message says: The principles which we are fighting for demand sympathy and compassion for the Arabs of Arabistan. They have suffered a great deal, the most charitable acts are those which heal broken hearts, investigate their conditions with a watchful eye [words indistinct]

Karbala' Clergymen's Appeal

JN291456 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1347 GMT 29 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Karbala', 29 June--Religious scholars and clergymen in the holy city of Karbala' have described the campaigns of oppression against the Arab citizens of Ahvaz as actions which shame humanity.

In a message to Iranian officials they say that the Arabs are the material of Islam. The Arabs were the first to embrace Islam and to them belongs the credit for spreading it throughout the world.

PEACE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM PARIS, BUDAPEST

JN301950 Baghdad INA in English 1845 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, INA--Mr 'Aziz Sharif, chairman of the Iraqi Council for Peace and Solidarity, today returned here after chairing meetings of the World Peace Council economic committees held in Budapest and Paris.

Mr Sharif, also vice-chairman of the WPC, said the Budapest meeting worked out a working paper for the council delegation to the UN Conference for Science and Technology, due in Vienna next August. He added that the Paris meeting, which ended yesterday, discussed means for the transfer of technology and activities of the multinational companies and their impact on world economy and development processes.

Mr Sharif said that the meetings stressed necessity of confronting the Zionist and imperialist policies aiming at disintegrating and instigating sectariansim and racial discrimination in world countries.

IRAQ'S SADDAM HUSAYN PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

JN301341 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 30 June--Iraqi Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn arrived here this afternoon. He was met by His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, Crown Prince Hasan and other high-ranking Jordanian officials. The INA correspondent in Amman reports that Saddam Husayn was accorded a popular and official welcome upon his arrival in the Jordanian capital.

President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr received Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn prior to his departure from Baghdad for Amman at noon today at the head of a large official delegation. The delegation accompanying Saddam Husayn includes Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member Na'im Haddad and Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

Talks With King

JN301819 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met with Saddam Husayn, deputy chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, at Al-Hashimiyah palace this afternoon. They discussed the current Arab situation and exchanged views on a number of issues of mutual interest. The meeting was interrupted by a working luncheon, which was attended by members of both the Jordanian and Iraqi sides.

The talks between King Husayn and Saddam Husayn will be resumed at 2000 today.

The meeting was also attended by a number of senior Jordanian officials and the official delegation accompanying the guest.

Talks Resume

JN302118 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Iraqi Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn resumed their talks at a bilateral meeting at Al-Hashimiyah palace this evening. His Majesty King Husayn and Saddam Husayn reviewed the situation in the Middle East in all aspects and dimensions, in light of the recent developments in the area. They also made a comprehensive assessment of the application of the recent Baghdad Arab summit conference resolutions. The two sides stressed the significance of applying all the resolutions and recommendations issued by the Arab summit.

His Majesty King Husayn and Saddam Husayn also discussed ways of consolidating the joint Arab action. In addition, they discussed the relations between the two fraternal countries and the development of cooperation between them.

The talks were resumed during a working dinner, which was attended on the Jordanian side by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Hashemite Royal Court, the minister of the royal court, his royal highness the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the acting minister of state for foreign affairs, the interior minister and the military secretary of his majesty, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

The talks were attended for the Iraqi side by Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member Na'im Haddad, Revolution Command Council member Sa'dun Shakir, Foreign minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and Iraqi Ambassador in Amman Madlul Naji.

Visit to Military Command

JN011233 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and Saddam Husayn, deputy chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, made a military tour this morning, The tour began with a visit to the General Command of the Jordanian Armed Forces. The commander of chief of the armed forces and senior officers of the General Command briefed them about the Jordanian Armed Forces and its planning and training programs. The briefing was attended by Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister and defense minister, the chief of the Hashemite Royal Court, the minister of the royal court, and the official delegation accompanying Saddam Husayn. The briefing was also attended by the chief of staff and senior military officers.

Final Talks

JN011925 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn and Iraqi Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn Held a final session of talks at Al-Hashimiyah palace at noon today. Members of the Jordanian and Iraqi sides also attended the talks. During the talks, the two sides completed discussion of issues of joint interest and reviewed all aspects of the Arab situation and developments in the area. 01/1930Z Jul

Saddam Husayn Leaves

JN011809 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Saddam Husayn, Iraqi Revolution Command Council vice chairman, left Amman for Baghdad by land this afternoon at the end of an official 2-day visit to Jordan. He was accompanied to the Iraqi-Jordanian border by Prime Minister Mudar Badra.

AR-RA'Y ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S CALL FOR ARABS TO SUPPORT JORDAN

JN020758 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Jul 79 PP 1, 15 JN

[Editorial: "Support--Before It Is Too Late"]

[Excerpts] At a press conference in Kuwait, Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi emphasized the need to give full support to Jordan to enable it to ward off the dangers threatening the Arab homeland. This is because the fall of Jordan would expose the entire Arab East to the danger of a Zionist invasion.

The Libyan leader's emphasis stems from his personal observations in Jordan and from his information about the serious developments in the eastern Mediterranean, and especially from the fact that Jordan forms the longest front defending the Arab homeland against the threat of a Zionist invasion. In human terms, Jordan has the firm determination that the Palestinian people must return to their occupied homeland and regain their usurped rights. Although they do not go beyond the recommendations and resolutions of the Arab summit conference recently held in Baghdad, Al-Qadhdhafi's remarks are a clear call to carry out these recommendations and resolutions through an overall Arab commitment to support the Arab front that is facing the aggressive Zionist entity.

If one of the aspects of the visit of the deputy chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council to Amman was connected with the points emphasized by the Libyan leader, we hope that a unified Arab stand will be developed--a stand based on firm solidarity and on an intrinsic strength capable of facing the difficult options which the Zionist aggression is presenting to the entire Arab nation. The Baghdad resolutions must be implemented before it is too late. The fraternal Arab states must fully realize that the danger threatening Jordan is not confined just to Jordan, but is also threatening all the other Arab parties, from Syria and Lebanon to the oil fields of Iraq and the Arabian Peninsula.

FINANCE MINISTER CALLS FOR ARAB MEETING ON OIL PRICES

JN011918 Doha QNA in Arabic 1845 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 1 July--Jordanian Finance Minister Muhammad Ad-Dabbas has called for an Arab meeting to discuss the question of the increase in oil prices and its impact on the oil-consuming Arab states.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Ad-Dabbas said that despite the fact that the question of the increase in oil prices is decided by the oil-producing countries, in line with their interests and in order to cope with the increase in industrial commodity prices and with the fluctuations in foreign currencies, the issue--as far as the oil-consuming Arab countries is concerned--is an urgent matter. As a result, Arab officials should discuss it, given the negative impact of the oil price increase on the oil-consuming Arab countries, including higher inflation and a rise in the prices of commodities and services.

Ad-Dabbas called for a review of the distribution of funds allocated to the developing countries as a result of the rise in oil prices and of the deficits that these countries' economies will suffer due to this rise in oil prices. Oil has now become so costly that there is a need to draft a formula to balance the oil-producing countries' interests and the oil-consuming countries' circumstances and conditions.

Ad-Dabbas supported the idea of selling Arab oil to the oil-consuming Arab countries at special prices, in view of these circumstances and conditions. In order to prevent these countries from taking advantage of the special prices, Ad-Dabbas proposed the formation of a committee by the oil-producing countries, which would supply the actual oil needs to the oil-consuming countries. Ad-Dabbas explained that the proposed meeting should also study the question of the rise in prices of commodities in the industrial countries.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS MEETS WITH PLO CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT

NC012323 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who was accompanied by Salah Khalaf--alias Abu Iyad--and other Palestinians officials.

After the meeting, Prime Minister al-Huss said: At this meeting with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his aides I discussed the overall situation in the south. I reviewed with him the steps taken by the PLO to implement the position it has already declared, which calls for evacuating armed men from all residential areas in the south and for keeping away from these areas.

I affirmed the need for the PLO to scrupulously adhere to this position and to continue to implement it in a way that will achieve the desired results and in order to preserve the security and safety of the steadfast Lebanese citizens.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: The discussion also centered on the need to expand the application of this principle of removing all kinds of armed manifestations from inhabited areas to include all of the south, without exception.

Naturally, we also reviewed the importance of refraining from any action directed from Lebanese territory that the Israeli enemy might take as an excuse to continue its barbaric attacks on defenseless citizens in Lebanon, although Israel no longer finds it necessary to give excuses to justify its attacks on Lebanon, since it has publicly announced its resolve to continue its war against the Palestinians wherever they are. The facts testify that Israel has been accustomed to strike haphazardly, without discriminating between armed groups and defenseless civilians or between Palestinians and Lebanese.

Prime Minister al-Huss said: On this occasion I cannot but record with regret the Arab indifference or semi-indifference for two reasons: First, regarding the initiatives that were expected of the well-to-do Arab brothers to support the steadfastness of the south: I personnally had frankly requested this from some Arab countries. So far, we have received no response to our request except for a small initial donation from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Saudi ambassador, Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, affirmed to me that the other aid will follow in the future.

Second, we have been expecting all the Arab states to staunchly support Lebanon and to put pressure on all international forces that have the ability to stop Israel from continuing its flagrant attacks on Lebanon. The fraternal Arab states have the power, influence and capability, which they can use in this respect if they throw their weight alongside Lebanon on the international level while it is facing its continuing ordeal in the south.

Concluding his statement, Prime Minister al-Huss said: There is no need to repeat what we and the Arab officials have affirmed--namely, that the cause of the south is a common Arab cause, and therefore the responsibility for confronting this issue is also a joint Arab responsibility.

SHAM'UN SAYS SYRIAN SAM MISSILES INSTALLED IN BEIRUT

NC291835 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 29 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpts] Former President Camille Sham'un has voiced his opinion about the situation in Syria and southern Lebanon. He believes that the situation is serious in Syria and that the incidents taking place there are not isolated from each other. He also believes that the developments in southern Lebanon have transcended their local implications. Sham'un stated this after an ordinary meeting of the National Liberal Party Politburo. During the meeting recent developments, foremost of which are the Syrian-Israeli air clash over Lebanon, the events in Syria and the prospects for forming a new government, were reviewed.

Sham'un also said: I have been informed that in the last 24 hours the Syrian forces have set up SAM missiles in Ra's Beirut and in some areas in the mountain, which I believe are intended to be used against the Israeli Air Force and not the Lebanese [rightist] forces.

VOL: SYRIAN TRUCKS SEEN CARRYING MISSILE LAUNCHING PADS

NC301258 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 30 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Syrian military trucks transporting missile launching pads to certain positions in Al-Biqa' district were seen today along the Masna' road. The trucks had come from Damascus.

Certain factions in Al-Biqa' district distributed leaflets today warning shopkeepers not to open their shops on Fridays and threatening to blow up places which sell alcoholic drinks.

It has been reported from Ba'labakk that two explosions occurred near the fortress. Unidentified persons opened fire on Muhammad Bayyan, an official of one of the leftist parties. Gunmen opened fire on a young man called Hamid. He was seriously wounded and moved to a hospital in Ba'labakk.

VOL: SYRIAN AIRCRAFT FOLLOW ISRAELI PLANES 1 JUL

NC010600 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] The aerial challenges between Syria and Israel have resumed in Al-Biqa' and northern Al-Litani. Three Israeli planes flew over western Al-Biqa', Riyaq, Shtawrah and Al-Masna'. Syrian fighters flew in the trial of the Israeli planes in the areas of northern Al-Litani and Sidon.

Reporting from Tel Aviv, REUTER says that a wave of anxiety is clouding Israel's satisfaction over its air victory against Syria. There is fear that the first air battle might mark the beginning of a more extremist policy by Damascus.

VOL: SYRIAN MILITARY REINFORCEMENTS NEAR RED LINE

NC011256 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] The situation in southern Lebanon continues to be a cause for great anxiety, particularly after Syrian tank, gun and ground resistance reinforcements were seen today along the border of the so-called red line in western Al-Biqa'. The Syrian military presence was particularly reinforced in the villages of Suhmur, Yuhmur, Yanta and (Bir Dayr al-'Ads).

LEBANON UNIVERSITY BUILDING COLLAPSES

NC011634 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Text] At 1645, the southern building of Lebanon University collapsed. The building belonged to the College of Information and Documentation at Lebanon University Department No 1, which is situated in the Yazdik quarter in the Al-Musaytibah area. Bystanders saw the seven-story building suddenly begin to move and sway before it collapsed as the seven stories fell on top of each other.

Rescue operations were immediately put into effect. The number of casualties is expected to be low since there were no employees in the building due to the holiday.

It is believed that the cause of the collapse is related to a number of excavations close to the building.

A number of officials arrived on the scene to supervise rescue operations.

SHAM'UN ANSWERS JORDANIAN INFORMATION MINISTER'S STATEMENT

NC301910 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 30 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un held a press conference today at which he said: We reassure those who are afraid that Lebanon will continue to exist. We have had enough cries of ill omen from whatever side. The current facts emphasize that Jordan will be the Palestine of tomorrow.

Former President Sham'un was thus replying to a statement made by the Jordanian information minister. He said: We reassure the people that no area, however small, shall be sliced off of Lebanon, particularly, in the south. We and the public have had enough cries of ill omen from whatever side, whether from the Lebanese Government, its representatives abroad, or those who want to preoccupy the public with peripheral matters unrelated to reality either now or in the future.

Expressing his opinion about the statement made by the Jordanian information and culture minister that the Lebanon of today was the Lebanon of the Palestinians, former President Sham'un said: I attach no importance to the statement made by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information and culture in the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, because what he said does not represent anything related to foreign policy. In my opinion, what he said has no value.

However, I would like to address myself to 'Adnan, in his capacity as culture minister, who is supposed to be aware that Jordan is the protege of the British mandate.

Before the British mandate, Jordan was an indivisible part of Palestine. Today, however, the absolute majority of the Jordanian population is Palestinian. It is natural, therefore, that in its present form, Jordan is qualified to be the Palestine of tomorrow, as the facts emphasize.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD DISCUSSES MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

JN302152 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Various delegations representing the men of religion and the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Aleppo flocked to Damascus today to express the Aleppo people's denunciation of the crimes committed by the Muslim Brotherhood gang--the latest being the odious crime at the Aleppo artillery school--and the Aleppo people's anger at the perpetrators of these crimes.

At 1200 today, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation of Aleppo men of religion. President al-Asad welcomed the delegation and expressed his conviction that the artillery school crime and all others that have been committed in Aleppo, regardless of the party that committed them, do not reflect the views of feelings of the Aleppo people. They reflect only the views and political affiliation of the gang that committed the crimes.

President al-Asad said: The meaning of the homeland loses its sense if its citizens are not equal. This equality is an integral part of Islam. We are leading the country in the name of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. I am leading it in my capacity as the party secretary general and the president of the republic, not in the name of a religion or a religious community, despite the fact that Islam is the religion of the majority. Ba'thists and those who believe in their homeland all believe in the principles of freedom, unity and socialism. President al-Asad added: Those who consider religion to be a matter of ritual and neglect its essence cause it to be an obstacle to progress. Since the beginning of the corrective movement, we have always affirmed that religion means love, work and achievement. What matters is the presence of moral values and ethics. We have always worked to strengthen religious values in the citizens' hearts. We have affirmed that Islam is a religion of life and progress. However, we are now facing a conspiracy against our country and a criminal act, which was not committed by an individual whom we can forgive, but by a political organization called the Muslim Brotherhood, which has a preplanned policy of committing crimes. This gang would have adopted the same position even if we were angels. It considers a third of the people to be non-Muslims. Its members want to monopolize Islam for themselves, despite the fact that no party has the right to monopolize Islam or any other religion.

President al-Asad added: They have exploited the atmosphere of freedom in order to tempt some young people into committing crimes and to cause them to become enemies of Islam. We cannot be lenient with this group, which has committed various acts of murder and one of the most odious massacres ever known in the history of Islam and the Arabs. We cannot be lenient with those who carry out such acts in the name of Islam.

President al-Asad explained that they began their crimes following a decision by the Muslim Brotherhood Party in 1975, although they were aware that they could achieve nothing by adopting such a course. Assassination attempts cannot overthrow this regime and we will not permit any sectarian acts. They made their decision in 1975, when the dividing line between us and the As-Sadat regime became clear. Their decision at the time was made in implementation of a strategy aimed at creating sectarian fighting, as admitted by Muslim Brotherhood members during their interrogation.

President al-Asad stressed that this strategy is doomed to failure, because the people reject and oppose it. President al-Asad added: The law by which advocates of sectarianism are to be executed was enacted in 1946. Those who advocate sectarianism must be punished and their organization in Syria liquidated, because they oppose prosperity and history. Their vile deeds should be stopped.

President al-Asad said: By the Muslim brothers, I mean those who are organized in the Muslim Brotherhood Party, which has adopted killing and terrorism as its line of action.

At 1530, President al-Asad received the delegation of the Aleppo Chamber of Commerce. At 1700 this evening, he received the delegation of the Aleppo Chamber of Industry.

President-al-Asad welcomed the two delegations and told them that Syria's history has never witnessed such an evil crime. The president said: It has become clear that the Muslim Brotherhood Party is linked to foreign parties and is working to achieve objectives that serve our enemies. President al-Asad added: Islam is one thing and this gang is something else again. The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party is a pan-Arab socialist party that does not differentiate between religions. As a faithful Muslim, I encourage everyone to have faith and to fight rigidity and fanaticism, because they contradict Islam. I believe that a true Muslim in the brother of his brother Muslim and Christian, and that a true Christian is the brother of the Christian and the Muslim. If Syria had not always been above sectarianism, it would not now exist.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES CONDOLENCES FROM PALESTINIAN LEADER

JN301444 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received the following message from Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front, denouncing the crime perpetrated at the artillery school in Aleppo:

The criminal massacre perpetrated in Aleppo, which claimed a casualty toll of a great many dead and wounded among the cadets of the military school, has shaken and hurt us. We see it as an attempt to drag Syria into a massacre, in order to district the country and its masses fromtheir national and pan-Arab roles.

We see in this ugly crime an attempt to drive sectarianism in Lebanon toward resuming its war in the service of the As-Sadat, Zionist and U.S. imperialist schemes.

On behalf of the cadres, rank-and-file and fighters of the Palestinian Liberation Front, I send the most sincere condolences to you, to our Syrian Arab masses and to the families of the martyred cadets, and stress that the response to sectarianism and confessionalism will demand the unity of all patriotic and progressive forces in order to confront all schemes aimed at our home front and our principal cause--the Palestinian cause.

TISHRIN EXPLAINS U.S. POLICY TOWARD SYRIA

JN300752 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "Why Syria in Particular," the newspaper TISHRIN says editorially: A quick review of the series of conspiracies against revolutionary Syria shows us that the grave conspiracies have always coincided with Syria's major pan-Arab stands.

Naturally, this is not a coincidence. The events in Lebanon, which came to a head following the Sinai agreement and Syria's rejection thereof, were not coincidental. The various events and pressure on Syria since As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem were not a coincidence either. What is happening in Syria at present is not a coincidence, but is planned in step with the treasonous treaty. Perhaps nobody has yet forgotten the series of U.S., Israeli and As-Sadat threats against Syria since the signing of said treaty.

The paper adds: It was obvious and clearly understood by us that the United States means what it says and will persistently try to implement what it means. What it means is clear and what it wants from Syria is even clearer. However, what the United States means is not always within its reach and is not as easy as it thinks. Most of its calculations and wagers on Syria have failed. Last but not least was the ugly and sadistic massacre prepetrated through its local tools in the Aleppo artillery school.

Why Syria in particular? Why has the United States not vented its malice against any other Arab country? Is it not logical to ask: Why has the United States not moved the Muslim Brotherhood gangs in other countries than Syria to carry out their heinous crimes against the people, despite the fact that this organization exists in several Arab countries? Is it not because Syria is the pivot of the offensive pan-Arab potential in confronting U.S. policy in the region? Can any objective political observer come out with any other conclusion, unless U.S. imperialism and Israel care more about Islam and the spirit of Islam than Islamic Arab Syria does?

Let the United States understand that Syria might forgive and forget in the event of a major battle, but it will not allow sedition. Its arm can reach all criminals who aim at harming its national unity.

Our people fully realize why the crime was chosen while President al-Asad and the leaders of fraternal Iraq were making the historic decision of unity. Our people realize the magnitude of the unity and are aware that unity is a war decision in the full sense of the word.

The paper concludes: Syria will remain our nation's striking arm. It can confront and repulse on several fronts: to repulse and abort the treaty; to repulse the enemies of unity, and to make the big decision; and to repulse the Zionist enemy anywhere and anytime he tries to commit an act of aggression against any Arab land.

ALGERIA

CONSTITUTION AMENDED REGARDING PRESIDENCY

LD011558 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] The National Popular Assembly yesterday afternoon approved unanimously the draft law amending some provisions of the constitution, as presented by the representative of the president of the republic.

Under the approved new amendments, the nominations for the presidency will be made by the FLN congress in accordance with its basic laws. The term of the president has been dropped from 6 to 5 years. The president can appoint one or more vice presidents to help him with his duties. He can also delegate part of his powers to his vice presidents.

In addition to appointing the Cabinet ministers, the president will now have to appoint a prime minister to help coordinate government activity and implement decisions adopted by the Cabinet. The prime minister will exercise his duties within the framework of powers vested in him by the president of the republic in accordance with Article 111, Paragraph 15, of the constitution.

Important changes have been also introduced in Article 117 of the constitution pertaining to the measures to be taken to determine when the post of president becomes actually vacant.

According to these amendments, if it becomes impossible for the president of the republic to perform his duties because of a chronic serious illness, the FLN Central Committee would then meet. After verifying the fact that the president is unable to perform his duties, the Central Committee will submit a proposal supported by two-thirds of its members to the National Popular Assembly explaining the situation. The assembly must then express its conviction on the impossibility of the president to perform his duties by a majority of two-thirds of its members. The speaker of the assembly will then be asked to head the state in an acting capacity for a maximum period of 45 days during which he will exercise all powers, but taking into consideration the provisions of Article 118 of the constitution.

If after the lapse of 45 days, the president remains still unable to perform his duties, he will be considered as resigning by law in the manner described above and in accordance with the next paragraphs of this article:

In the case of the resignation or death of the president of the republic, the National Popular Assembly must meet and verify the complete vacancy of the presidency.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI INTERVIEWED ON OIL, PALESTINIANS, IRAN

LD301418 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has confirmed the Jamahiriyah's support for the Syrian-Iraqi unity step. In an interview with the magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL, which is published in Paris, he said that the emergence of such unity would be regarded as a triumph for the constant demand of the 1 September Revolution for the unity of Syria and Iraq.

On a question relating to oil, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi said: We are seriously thinking of leaving oil in the ground and only producing what we need for local consumption, meeting our livelihood requirements through our local resources. This is because of the provocations and threats by the industrial powers, headed by the United States, which are the main cause of higher oil prices.

Concerning Lebanon, he said the Jamahiriyah was working for the unity of the country, repairing the fractures between the Lebanese and protecting the nationalist forces and the Palestine revolution. It is ready to undertake a dialog with all parties for this end. He said: Islam is against sectarianism. The Christians were sometimes exposed to provocation but their cooperation and relations with the enemy were fantastic. One would not have imagined them doing this.

He called on Jordan to shoulder the responsibility of the presence of the Palestine resistance, saying: We will never leave Jordan to shoulder the burden of this responsibility alone. We will support it and stand at its side to shoulder the responsibility, burden and consequences of the return of the Palestinians to their bases. This is a historic task and a national duty for Jordan. He stressed that the so-called self-rule plan was a step backward because the whole world supported the establishment of a Palestinian state. The self-government they are talking about these days is no more even than the self-government which the Palestinians are exercising in the presence of the Israeli occupation forces.

Replying to a question about Egyptian troops massing on the border of the Jamahiriyah, the Colonel said: We are not worried by these concentrations and have placed our own forces distant from the border, contenting ourselves with the adoption of a very strong defensive position. If As-Sadat decided to attack us, his arm would sink in the sand of the desert.

Referring to the popular revolution in Iran, he said that in spite of the situation through which Iran is now passing the Iranian revolution will take its correct course because it is a popular revolution. We Arabs must stand at its side and support it because it came as a big disappointment to imperialism and Zionism and a blessing for the Arab nation. Hostility to it would serve neither the Arab nor the Islamic cause but only the imperialist and Zionist interests.

NICARAGUAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED

LD301048 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has announced its recognition of the provisional national government in Nicaragua.

MOROCCO

HASSAN PROTESTS TAN-TAN ATTACK IN LETTER TO OAU CHAIRMAN

LD291330 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Mercenary forces tried to attack the town of Tan-Tan on 27 June 1979. The Royal Armed Forces stopped them more than 50 kms from the town and prevented them from reaching the town. Our armed forces were able to repulse the mercenaries and pursue them for many kilometers.

During the battle, which went on for the whole day, the mercenaries left behind them on the battlefield more than 60 dead and many seriously injured, in addition to a significant quantity of arms. Our forces lost 20 dead and 10 injured.

Following this attack on our national soil, His Majesty King Hassan sent the following message to His Excellency Muhammad Ja'far Numayri, the current chairman of the OAU:

His Excellency Muhammad Ja'far Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and current chairman of the OAU, Khartoum:

Your Excellency Mr President:

Morocco was subjected during the period [date indistinct] and 4 June 1979 to two [word indistinct] attacks against towns which have been under Moroccan sovereignty for ages. The seriousness of this situation compelled us to resort to the Security Council, where we lodged a complaint against Algeria, whence the agressors come and whether they return after carrying out their acts of aggression. While the Security Council was studying our complaint, you personally intervened and asked us to leave the whole matter to the OAU alone, particularly as the wisemen committee was at that time meeting in Khartoum under your esteemed chairmanship. Because we appreciate every African solution, we responded to your request immediately, and thus asked the Security Council to postpone the examination of our complaint in order to avoid hindering the work of the wisemen committee.

The wisemen committee, at the end of its meeting, addressed an appeal to all sides to respect a general cease-fire as a prerequisite for creating a suitable atmosphere for the establishment of peace in the region.

We, on our part, intended to respond to this appeal and were convinced that the other sides would respond to it too. But on this day, 27 June 1979, the town of Tan-Tan was again the target of a treacherous attack--the town which is on indisputed national soil.

While informing you of this new act of aggression, and this attempt to resort to armed force yet again against our state's territorial integrity, we would like to draw your attention particularly to the following:

1. Because the mercenaries ignored in a manner which is beyond argument and deliberately the recommendations of the wisemen committee, by this attack they are clearly violating even the legitimacy of the wisemen committee and the legitimacy of its recommendations or resolutions;

2. Because Morocco cannot naturally be held responsible for the consequences of these criminal acts of aggression, those who carried out these acts of aggression against our national soil will now and in future be held fully responsible for all consequences at all levels.

We would be very grateful, Your Excellency, if you would arrange for the circulation of the contents of this letter, particularly to the members of the wisemen committee.

Your Excellency Mr President, please accept our profound esteem.

[Signed] Hasan II, king of Morocco.

U.S. ENVOY ROBERT STRAUSS ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA011518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Special ambassador of the U.S. President to the autonomy talks, Robert Strauss, arrived in Israel about an hour ago. He is accompanied by the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Harold Saunders, and by Professor Brzezinski's aide, Robert Hunter, Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that the head of the Israeli team to the talks, Dr Burg declared that Israel is not conducting a policy of procrastination in the talks. He expressed hope that the discussions with the participation of Strauss would be effective.

Robert Strauss said that he regards the talks as a great challenge for himself. The participants at the talks should strive to resemble the three exemplary protagonists: Prime Minister Begin, President as-Sadat and President Carter, who paved the road to peace. This is a peace which will have no compromise at the expense of Israel, Strauss said.

Burg, Strauss Airport Statements

TA011850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 1 Jul 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Israel is not using any tactics of procrastination. The head of Israel's delegation to the autonomy negotiations, Dr Yosef Burg, made this statement when he received the head of the U.S. team to the talks, Ambassador Robert Strauss, who arrived in Israel this afternoon from Cairo in order to continue the autonomy talks. Dr Burg made the remarks at Ben-Gurion Airport and our correspondent Dan Eshel reports from there:

[Eshel] Dr Burg, the head of Israel's delegation to the autonomy talks greeted Ambassador Strauss with wishes for his success in his mission, coming to Israel as a special representative to the negotiations.

[Burg, in English--begin recording] Politics and idealism don't always mix, but always we have to try to find the proper middle of the road between the ideas and ideals and our reality. I can assure you that, from our side, there are no delaying tactics. [end recording]

[Eshel] Since 25 May we have had five meetings and the sixth will be held this week, in Alexandria. I hope that the talks we will have tomorrow or the day after will be efficient and productive. Ambassador Strauss expressed gratitude for the greetings. This time we are coming on a mission different than that in the past, Strauss said.

[Strauss, in English--begin recording] I was thinking, as we landed, that we landed here today in a political climate and a set of circumstances made possible by the courage, the conviction and the commitment of three brave men, three courageous and wise and intelligent and committed men, Prime Minister Begin, President as-Sadat and President Carter. [end recording]

[Eshel] Three from among all the world's leaders who had the courage to say: Peace can be achieved. These three men, Strauss said, serve as an example we should follow. They have paved the way for peace in which there will be no compromise concerning Israel's security. We can take this road, Strauss concluded, and its paving must be concluded.

Tomorrow morning Ambassador Strauss will be received by Prime Minister Menahem Begin in his Jerusalem office.

Meeting With Begin

TA020709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 2 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The chief U.S. representative to the autonomy talks, Ambassador Robert Strauss, was received by Prime Minister Begin in the latter's office in Jerusalem a short while ago. Attending the meeting with Strauss is U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis. Ambassador Strauss handed a letter from President Carter to Prime Minister Begin. Mr Begin looked at it and said it was a very fine letter.

This morning Mr Strauss will also meet with the president of Israel's bank, Arnon Gafni, and later with Commerce, Industry and Tourism Minister Gid'on Pat. At noon he will meet with the head of the Israeli team to the autonomy talks, Dr Yosef Burg.

Further Details

TA020818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 2 Jul 79 TA

[Text] A meeting between Prime Minister Begin and the U.S. representative to the autonomy talks, Ambassador Robert Strauss, which lasted over an hour, ended a few minutes ago. U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis was the only other participant in the meeting. Afterward Strauss told newsmen that exchanges of views between the prime minister and himself were philosophical in tone, as he put it, but did not clarify specific matters. Nevertheless, the talk was useful since it was a chance to get acquainted which he views as a preparation for a more specific meeting. According to Strauss, Begin was warm, open, hearty and sincere. At the moment the special ambassador is meeting with the president of Israel's bank.

CABINET DISCUSSES TERRORISM, ECONOMY 1 JUL

TA011216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Jul 79 TA

[Text] At today's Cabinet meeting there was a consensus that the fight against the terrorists should be continued everywhere and with all means. Remarks to this effect were made following the defense minister's report on the dogfight between the air force and Syrian aircraft while our planes were attacking terrorist targets in Lebanon. At the same time the ministers stressed that Israel has no intention of fighting Syria.

The prime minister reported that the United States had protested Israel's use of U.S. equipment and that the activity of the air force was harmful to the peace process.

Minister Burg reported on the autonomy talks and defined the differences of view between Israel and Egypt. Our political correspondent Shim'on Shiffer reports that an opinion was formulated that there will only be a breakthrough in the talks when Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat meet in 10 days. The prime minister said that he has not received an appeal from President as-Sadat to extend his stay in Egypt.

Further Details

TA011145 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 1 Jul 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel--Statement by government secretary Arye Na'or to the media following the weekly Cabinet meeting; live]

[Text] The Cabinet endorsed the prime minister's motion that the finance minister submit to the Cabinet concrete proposals on price and subsidy policy.

The finance minister will also consider introducing subsidies to be paid to the deserving wage earner rather than subsidizing commodities. Until a decision is made the previous decision that there will be no further rises in the price of basic commodities and fuel will remain in force.

In anticipation of the Cabinet debate on price policy the Ministerial Committee for Economic Affairs will meet with the Coalition members of the Knesset Finance Committee. They will discuss the situation and possible alternatives for a solution.

[Question] Will the finance minister's proposals to the Cabinet on prices be binding?

[Answer] No, the finance minister will submit proposals to the Cabinet. The Cabinet will discuss them and make decisions.

[Question] Was a secret decision made on raising the price of fuel?

[Answer] No secret decision was made on raising the price of fuel. This is completely unfounded.

AMBASSADOR BLUM WITHDRAWS FROM UNSC PALESTINE DELIBERATIONS

TA300657 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0506 GMT 30 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Israel's ambassador to the United Nations has informed the Security Council that Israel will not participate in continued deliberations on Palestinian rights and that it is not at all interested in its process or results. Before leaving the council chamber Ambassador Blum said that the purpose of the deliberation was to fan and entrench the hatred and enmity in the Middle East and to torpedo the peace process. The debate in the Security Council on Palestinian rights lasted for only 2 hours and its continuation has been postponed to an undetermined date. At the beginning of the deliberations PLO representative Zuhdi at-Tarazi condemned the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty saying that there will be no solution in the Middle East without the implementation of Palestinian rights, including their right to a state.

BEGIN MEETS WITH JORDAN VALLEY SETTLERS

TA291309 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 29 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister said that settlement in the Jordan Valley will continue and more settlements will be established there in the coming 2 years. Talking in his office in Jerusalem with representatives of the Jordan Valley settlements, Mr Begin promised to sympathetically look into the settlers' requests. The requests in question include precipitating the laying of a water pipe from the Kinneret to the Jordan Valley, completing the road stretching across Samaria and severing the link between the Jordan Valley settlements and the military authorities as far as municipal matters are concerned.

MODA'I RETURNS FROM MEXICO, COMMENTS ON OPEC, OIL SUPPLIES

TA291604 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 29 Jun 79 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel]

[Text] An hour ago, Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yizhaq Moda'i returned from a short visit to Mexico during which he met with the Mexican finance minister and other leaders.

Our correspondent Yosi Melman spoke with Minister Moda'i at the airport. [begin recording]

[Moda'i] I have to say that the meetings were successful. Without, of course, going into the details of their contents and achievements I can say Israel will be able to continue to rely on Mexico as one of its major oil suppliers.

[Question] Do you have a Mexican promise to continue to supply us with oil?

[Answer] I cannot answer such pointed questions. It is sufficient if I say that to the best of my judgment Israel will be able to continue to rely on Mexico as one of its major oil suppliers.

This is of major importance in the present world situation, especially in the wake of the OPEC ministers' meeting in Geneva. I don't know if the echos--not the information--the echos and the significance have been properly absorbed in Israel. However, the significance of the decision taken at Geneva is another oil revolution--this time, in my assessment, more severe than during the height of 1973 and 1974.

[Question] he OPEC nations as well as Mexico have already announced that they will raise the price of oil by 25, 30 and 40 percent. What is the significance of this for Israel? In the wake of this decision by OPEC and Mexico will it be necessary to raise the price of oil in Israel as well?

[Answer] First I wish to respond to the decision itself. I hope that an announcement will come from Tokyo which, to an extent, will offset the announcement made in Geneva 2 days ago, otherwise this will mean that there will be no restraining the rise in prices or that this will be almost impossible.

As for Israel, if we assess the matter correctly, the significance is that we will be subject to the results of international developments no less than anyone else and, to my regret, in certain circumstances, the effect on us will be more severe than on others. [end recording]

WEST BANK NOTABLES CONDEMN 'PUNITIVE MEASURES'

TA010605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Jul 79 TA

[Text] A group of notables from Nabulus and several mayors in Samaria have condemned the punitive measures taken by the military government against Nabulus in the wake of acts opposing settlement. In a manifesto they maintain that 1,000 dunams of land have recently been requisitioned for settlement of Mt Eval. The military government told our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that the requisitioning took place a long time ago for military purposes.

The military government has imposed other punishments on Nabulus. Summer visits and the passage of goods across the bridges have been limited and the departure of students to Arab countries has been restricted.

The military government has forbidden lecturers from B'ir Zayt from participating in an assembly tomorrow with professors from the Hebrew university against the closure of the university.

Yesterday the military government in Hebron permitted the families of the women in the Hadassah building to join them for most of the day. They prayed together and celebrated the birth of a daughter to one of the women in the building.

INCREASED SYRIAN THREAT IN LEBANON PREPARED FOR

TA302008 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 30 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Reports from foreign sources show that the Syrians have accelerated their preparatory measures during the weekend anticipating the possibility of further clashes with Israel. This step was taken in view of reports from Lebanon, claiming that the Israeli Air Force continues its daily routine aerial presence in south Lebanese skies for purposes of patrols and surveillance.

Defense elements in Israel estimate that the next few weeks, perhaps even the coming week, will be the test period for Syrian intentions. Here is a report by our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir on the sources of tensions and on possible developments.

[Nir--live] The continuation of the Israeli overflights in southern Lebanon presents a clear challenge to the Syrians, a challenge they cannot overlook. And this is the message. Israel will not give up its aerial presence in Lebanese airspace. Air bombing are the most immediate, convenient and inexpensive way to hit terrorist bases whenever intelligence calling for this is received. It may be possible to reduce the bombing sorties a bit and increase the land or maritime raids, but it is virtually impossible to give up bombing from the air completely, and that is why it is not inconceivable that in the next few days Israel will once again face the need to bomb Lebanon, also in light of the new Syrian threat.

What is even more serious, however, is the threat to the patrol and surveillance flights. A large part of the intelligence material gathered on the terrorists' and the Syrians' activity has been collected in this manner. Without this information, the IDF's capability to defend the State of Israel will be hampered. These flights therefore will be continued and they must continue.

How will the Syrians react? According to the preparations made by Syria at present, Israeli elements estimate that Damascus has no intention of leaving the track it has begun. The immediate purpose remains to substantially limit Israel's aerial freedom, this being the key to Israel's status in Lebanon. This is the first step toward settling the Lebanese problem in the way the Syrians desire.

The question remains regarding the method and the timetable: The next time Israel bombs terrorist targets in Lebanon, will the Syrians again engage in a dogfight? This is possible, but not necessary. A possibility which is no less likely is the gradual reinforcement of the aerial early-warning system and the introduction ground-to-air missiles into Lebanese terrotory. This does not necessarily have to happen in the next few days, but Israel may suddenly find that Lebanese skies are defended by missiles and that its freedom in Lebanese skies has at least partially been reduced. If the IDF attacks the missile batteries to maintain this vital freedom of activity, the fighting will move to the land dimension, and the way toward escalation will be very short.

It is, of course, reasonable to assume that the United States would intervene even before things reach this stage, but when fire begins even such reasonable assumptions are of limited value. In any case, the upcoming week or perhaps the next few weeks constitute the test period.

BEIRUT REPORTS OVERFLIGHTS, EXCHANGES OF FIRE 30 JUN

TA301931 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 30 Jun 79 TA

[Excerpt] It has been reported from Beirut that Israeli aircraft circled southern Lebanese skies several times today without being disturbed by the Syrian Air Force. The Phalangist radio continues to broadcast claims that antiaircraft missiles have been transferred from Syria into the Lebanon valley, but these reports have not been confirmed.

In the exchanges of fire that occurred today between the Christian militias and the terrorists, five people have reportedly been killed. At the time when Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis announced his intention to launch a new initiative next week to ease the tension, it has been reported that the United States has appealed to him and to Israel at the same time, demanding that each put an end to the terrorist activity along the border.

Denial of Reports

TA010852 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Jul 79 p 1 TA

[Text] It was reported in Israel that no Israeli aircraft overflew southern Lebanon yesterday. It was also stated that so far no change had been noted in the deployment of the Syrian SAM system in Lebanon.

This is in sharp contrast to the reports on the Beirut and Phalangist radios. Since the aerial dogfight on Wednesday these broadcasting stations have reported items on limited Israeli flights in Lebanon and about a special alert in the Syrian Army [stationed in Lebanon]. In the past these sources also used to "heat up" the atmosphere in Lebanon to serve the interests of certain Lebanese elements.

On the other hand, the possibility of escalation in Lebanon and Syrian attempts to strike the air force planes circling the Lebanese skies to photograph positions and other antiterrorist activity should not be excluded. Such a situation may contribute to complicating the incidents between the two armies.

OFFICERS CRITICIZED FOR LEAKS ON USE OF F-15'S

TA291009 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[By Arye Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] Severe criticism has been levelled in Jerusalem at officers who gave details to the press of the type of planes which participated in the battle against Syrians in Lebanese skies, including the F-15's.

The remarks by these officers served as an excuse for the U.S. criticism of the use of weapons manufactured in the United States in that battle.

The Americans even hinted that they had no other choice than to react as they did when details which, in their view, contradict the commitments Israel made when it received the types of weapons and aircraft made in the United States are publicized officially.

ENTEZAM DENIES RUMOR OF GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION

LD011022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Mr Amir Entezam, the spokesman of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, when contacted by our correspondent today, denied the rumor of the resignation of the government, and in answer to our correspondent's question in this respect said: [Entezam--begin recording] There is no question of a resignation at issue; there are issues that will be reported to the imam so that his consultative and guiding view can be obtained. There have been meetings for this purpose, and there will be meetings in his presence, but the question of resignation has not been at issue so far.

I would like to point out that there are difficulties facing the government on account of power having been shattered. In other words, the scattered nature of the power centers has been reported to the imam. He has issued orders and shown interest so that the government, as well as those who are involved in these affairs, should be guided and instruction provided. Meetings have been held for this purpose probably there will be further meetings, and without doubt these difficulties will be removed with the imam's guidance and instruction.

REVOLUTIONARY CABINET MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI IN QOM

LD012022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from Qom, at 1700 today the cabinet met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, in Qom and for 2 hours discussed important state issues with him. Most of the ministers of the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic were present at the meeting. After the meeting, the members of the cabinet returned to Tehran.

At 2100 today a session of the Revolutionary Council, including the members of the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Council; Mehdi Hadavi, the prosecutor general of the revolution; and Mr Mahdavi-Kani, the head of the Iranian revolutionary committees, was held at the imam's residence in Qom after evening prayers. They had important talks on issues of state for 90 minutes. Mehdi Hadavi, the prosecutor general of the revolution, later told a PARS correspondent in Qom that they discussed unity and solidarity and cooperation among forces.

EARLY ELECTION PLANNED FOR COUNCIL ON CONSTITUTION

LD301146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] It was announced today that all political groups may put forward candidates to participate in the final council to study the constitution. It is expected that there will be coalitions between political groups participating in the council.

According to a report from the Central News Bureau of the Sound and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, elections for the council to study the constitution will take place in the near future. The Ministry of Interior has published a bill for this purpose. According to this bill, the candidates for the council and political groups may conduct publicity activities prior to the elections. The council will have 73 members and each of the religious minorities can send an independent candidate to the council.

The number of candidates from the provinces will be determined in accordance with each province's population, size and location. Tehran Province will have 10 members. Khorasan and East Azarbayjan will have 7 and 6 members, respectively.

The sessions of the study council will be held in the former senate building. The bill for the council's election has 8 chapters and 41 articles. The age requirement for electors is set at 16 years and for the elected at 30 years. Military personnel may vote in the election.

KHOMEYNI URGES GUARDS NOT TO INTERFERE IN GOVERNMENT

LD291020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the auspicious birthday of the third imam of world Shi'ites, the holy Imam Husayn ibn 'Ali--may peace be upon him--and Guards Corps Day, grand ceremonies were held in Tehran and throughout the country yesterday. To mark these ceremonies, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards and the committees' guards marched through the streets. Units of Tehran's and the Revolutionary Committee's guards corps marched into Imam Husayn Square, where special ceremonies were held, attended by a number of religious leaders; Hani al-Hasan, representative of the PLO in Iran; a group of police officers, and various sections of the people. Verses from the Koran followed by their translation were read, and then a message was read from Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni in connection with the day.

In his message, the imam said: Today is the joyous birthday of the supreme sentinel of the generous Koran and dear Islam, a sentinel who sacrificed everything he had to the goal, and saved dear Islam from the abyss of the apostasy of the idolatrous Umayyad regime.

O sentinels of the modern era and of the Islamic revolution, follow the lead of the imam of the Islamic nation [imam husayn] and the sentinel of the generous Koran and dear Islam and carry out well the role of guarding the Islamic revolution, the great role of a revolutionary guard, which has been that of the great prophets and apostles of God almighty. May you never, God forbid, embark on an action whereby the position of the guards is soiled and may you never, while wearing the uniform of the guards, do anything that may bring shame to Islam whereby, God forbid, it may be said: The guards of Islam are the same as the agents of SAVAK.

I call on you emphatically, dear young men, to drive from your midst unclean elements, for the wrong deeds of a single person could disgrace a whole group. Today, we face groups who are lying in wait and harbor plans to portray Islam and the auspicious Islamic revolution other than as it is, and to pick faults in various Islamic ideas.

The imam said: I call on all the said groups to render assistance to the Provisional Islamic Government and to refrain from direct interference in government affairs and in dismissing and appointing officials. These are acts of interference which could weaken the Islamic government contrary to the will of God and one should avoid them.

Speaking at length at yesterday's ceremonies, Ayatollah Mahdavi (Kani), chairman of the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution, recalled the many services rendered by the Committee Guards since the revolution. Referring to the fact no one existed who had not suffered the wounding or the martyrdom of some of his family, His Grace Ayatollah Mahdavi (Kani) said: I have requested the government of Mr Bazargan to consider giving salaries to these self-sacrificing people from the country's budget so that these people may secure their livelihood.

Hani al-Hasan, the PLO representative, repeatedly emphasized the Palestinian people's solidarity with the Muslim people of Iran, saying: The Muslim nations of Iran and Palestine both have a common foe against whom they will triumph with the aid of God almighty.

During the ceremony to celebrate Guard's Corps Day, a number of other speeches were made and messages from various groups and factions read out.

In a message, the Islamic Revolutionary Council also extolled the efforts by the Islamic Revolutionary Guards to safeguard the achievements of the revolution.

Mr Mehdi Bazargan also sent a message to mark the happy birthday of the knight of liberty, Husayn ibn 'Ali, peace be upon him, and Guards Day. Mr Bazargan said in part: I hope that you are the true fighters along the path of Husayn. Our Islamic revolution and the Iranian nation and government sorely need your services, noble efforts and acts of self-denial in order to safeguard what they have achieved and to obtain what they should achieve. We should move forward as one mass. Now is not the time for arbitrariness and squabbles.

At the end of yesterday's ceremonies, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards' resolution was read. It emphasized the giving of unstinting support till death and martyrdom to the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution, and the safeguarding of the achievements of the revolution. In this resolution, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards expressed their readiness to confront any domestic or foreign plots against Iran's Islamic revolution.

KHOMEYNI TELLS ENGINEERS GOING TO USSR HOW TO ACT

LD291806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni in Qom has received a group of engineers from the Ministry of Agriculture who are getting ready to leave for the USSR to take part in an agricultural seminar.

During his meeting with the agricultural delegation in Qom, Imam Khomeyni said: You must take care to introduce the movement properly. You will be meeting various groups during your visit with whom you will be discussing the situation in Iran. You know very well the reason for the movement; you know the ultimate aim of the movement.

Referring to the political and basic reasons for the Islamic revolution in Iran and the plundering which took place under the regime of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the imam said: When you meet people tell them how the deposed shah wasted everything in Iran under the pretext of the great civilization; tell them how he stopped the progress of our university, disrupted our economy, subjected everything in this country to the (?whim) of aliens; tell them how everything owned by this country vanished with the wind; tell them that eventually the nation was fed up, staged an uprising and established our movement and finally cut off our enemies' hands from their country. Also tell them that the nation has not yet reached its goal.

The imam reiterated the establishment of Islamic justice, adding: We hope that the existing provocations will end in Iran through the efforts of the young people and various factions. These provocations involve certain individuals who are making provocations under various pretexts. At any rate, your task is to introduce the people's revolution. Therefore, try to explain this point as much as possible.

And when you encounter other groups, your meetings with them must remain healthy, for as far as Islam is concerned, even the enemies are dealt with peacefully, unless some sort of plot is hatched against the interests of the country or of Islam, in which case strong action will be taken.

In another part of his remarks, referring to the greatness of the Iranian revolution and its repercussion abroad, Imam Khomeyni said: People returning from abroad say we do not realize how they look at Iran, that the magnitude of this movement has not yet been properly appreciated in Iran, that the greatness of the movement is appreciated more abroad. Nowadays, when someone comes here from the USSR, or when that country's ambassador comes here, it can be seen quite clearly that they no longer hold the same views about us as they did in the past. Therefore, you must act as a victories nation and go there with the same mentality. You must not be afraid of them. You must not behave as you did in the past, when you showed weakness. You are a strong nation, a nation that rejected the USSR, the United States and Britain. Consequently, no one looks at you as inferior unless you act in an inferior manner. But you must not do that. God bless you all.

TEHRAN: USSR PREVENTS 200 IRANIANS FROM LEAVING

LD291028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to AFP, the Soviet Free Emigration Committee in Moscow has condemned the Soviet authorities for opposing the return to Iran of 200 Iranians.

AFP: TEHRAN PROSECUTOR SUSPENDS PROSECUTIONS, ARRESTS

NC301850 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 30 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, June 30 (AFP)--The Tehran public prosecutor today suspended prosecution, arrests and imprisonment of all lawbreakers until further notice, saying "the prisons are full."

He blamed the situation partly on supporters of the Ayatollah Khomeyni "replying on the strength of their guns and openly defying the law" who had taken over the main Qasr prison for trial of "counterrevolutionaries" of the shah's regime.

It is the first time the public prosecutor has opposed the revolutionary prosecutor and the Khomeyni committees, which, he said, were holding 2,000 people at Qasr, where revolutionary trials are held.

The public prosecutor's statement said that 150 suspects were being held in police stations while the number of prisoners in Tehran was increasing by a further 150 every day.

TEHRAN PAPERS ASKED TO IDENTIFY KEY PRESS PERSONNEL

LD302113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Tehran public prosecutor has issued a circular calling on all the capital city's press organs to publish the names of their editors in chief, publishers and editors, the address of each paper, and the name of the printing shop used by the paper.

GUIDANCE MINISTER ON NEW PRESS REGULATION

LD011330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Following the publication of the statement by the Tehran public prosecutor on the insertion of the identity of the publishers and editors in newspapers, Mr. Nasar Minachi the minister of national guidance, in an interview with PARS, said today that he has no knowledge about the warning of the Tehran public prosecutor to the press, and the Ministry of National Guidance has established no contact in this respect with the Tehran public prosecutor, because the competent authority for considering the people's complaints against the press is the judicial organ alone. He added: We hold the view that the 1955 press law should be suspended for the time being so that after the ratification of the new press bill, those aspects thereof on which the majority of the newspapers agree should be implemented.

He added: It should be pointed out that it is clear to the press that we have so far not interfered in the freedom of the press, and the press has at no time been so free ever since the constitutionalist movement. No government has committed itself to the extend the present government has to observe the principles of freedom of the press. Since the victory of the revolution, there has not been a single incidence in which the press can claim that the Ministry of National Guidance restricted a matter or censored news. Mr Minachi added: Nevertheless, the public prosecutor, who is the public representative, has to enforce the law in order to protect public interests against complaints and violations. In fact, the public prosecutor cannot be expected to leave a law unenforced or refuse to defend the right of an individual who may have a complaint against the press. The public prosecutor has definitely received numerous complaints and protests from the people against the press and has also issued a circular in this respect.

PARTY DELEGATES ATTEND FOREIGN MINISTRY MEETING

LD291215 Tehran Domestic Service in Persia 0930 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Husayn Fatemi Hall of the Foreign Ministry attended by 40 representatives of political parties and societies. The aim of the meeting was to acquaint the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the views of the country's political groups on the foreign policy of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the minister of foreign affairs, expounding the principles of the foreign policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic, said: Iran's foreign policy is based on increasingly safeguarding the independence, territorial integrity and interests of the nation, and on struggle against world imperialism, support for the humble people in the world, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and negative equilibrium [movazen-ye manfi]--that is, the cancelling of special privileges in every direction, instead of granting privileges in order to maintain balance.

The foreign minister said: We will establish relations from a position of strength and of safeguarding independence with countries that do not interfere in our country's affairs; and in our relations we will not have any commitments whatsoever with regard to any country or military treaty.

The minister concluded: Contrary to what has been rumored, this meeting is not being held to specify the course of foreign policy, but to have discussions, talks and an exchange of opinions.

Following the minister's speech, one of the under secretaries in the Foreign Ministry took the chair and the representatives of the various participating groups expressed their views.

The representative of the Iran Today group [Goruh-e Iran-e Emruz] asked about the documents in the Iranian Embassy in Washington and about Iranian-Iraqi border problems. The representative of the Tudeh Party, while supporting parts of the policy declared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, criticized the secretiveness of the country's foreign policy and called for publication of the agreements concluded by the former regime with the colonialist and imperialist governments and suggested that friendship and nonaggression pacts should be concluded with the countries neighboring Iran.

The representative of the Workers Socialist Party [Hezba-e Socialist-e Kargaran] criticized the absence of the press at the meeting and called for the exposition and revelation of Iran's agreements with the United States, and of Iran's solidarity with the movements and countries struggling against imperialism.

The representative of the Union Organization Towards Creating a Party of the Working Class [Sazman-e Ettehad Dar Rah-e Ijad-e Hezbe-e Tabaqe-ye Kargar], a Marxist organization, protesting the participation at the meeting by the representatives of the Tudeh Party of Iran, referred to that party as the executor of the expansionist and imperialist policies of the Soviet Union and trenchantly attacked the USSR's hegemonist policies in Eritrea, Afghanistan and the coup d'etat in Southern Yemen.

The representative of the National Movement of Mujahidin [Jonbesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin], too, emphasized the need to put forward a phased program approved by the people's groups, and proposed withdrawal from military and political pacts, lowering the level of Iranian-U.S. relations to the minimum in the political and economic fields, and assisting liberation movements throughout the world as the main lines of policy proposed by the National Movement of Mujahidin.

The representative of the Iran People's Federative Republic Party [Hezb-e Jomhuri-ye Federativ-e Khalqha-ye Iran] and the representative of the Revolutionary Organization [Sazman-e Enqelabi], also spoke about foreign policy issues.

At the end of the meeting , Dr Yazdi explained the issues raised by the various groups.

On the existing documents in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the foreign minister said: Contrary to what people imagine, we do not have a great many documents either in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or in the Ministry of Justice because, as you may well know, Iran's foreign policy during the previous regime was not worked out in ministries, but rather in Washington, London and Moscow, and the documents, too, should be sought there.

The minister said: I, too, have learned about a great many documents through the press and I do not know how and where they obtain these documents.

As for the documents in the embassy in the United States, the minister said: What exists in the minutes on the documents at the Iranian Embassy in Washington is the list of the names of those who received gifts from Ardeshir Zahedi. These were documents that existed in the Iranian Embassy, on which minutes have been taken and unfortunately we do not have any other documents there.

About the secretiveness of the country's foreign policy, the minister said: We have not concealed anything from the people, and so far whatever we have done we have informed the Iranian nation about.

As to nonparticipation by press correspondents, the minister said: We did not wish people to imagine that our intention was to make propaganda gains. It must be noted that the representatives of the Islamic Republican Party [Hezb-e Jomhuri-ye Eslami] and the organization of the Mujahidin of the Islamic Revolution [Sazman-e Mujahedin Enqelab-e Eslami] have refused the invitation extended to them by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in protest against the participation by parties that did not take part in the referendum to change the imperial regime into an Islamic republic.

BAZARGAN ATTENDS NATIONAL DEFENSE COLLEGE GRADUATION CEREMONY

JN011900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, distributed certificates today to the 32nd class of graduates from the National Defense College. During the graduation ceremony, Bazargan inspected units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also made a short speech in which he referred to Ayatollah Khomeyni's orders on the need to strengthen and develop the army.

Attending the ceremony were a number of religious leaders and commanders of the Islamic Army.

AIRPORT INCIDENT INVOLVES AYATOLLAH MONTAZERI'S SON

LD011320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sabaghian told PARS last night: According to the information of the Mehrabad police, two students named Mohammad Montazeri [Ayatollah Montazeri's son] and Asghar Jamal Pard, whose passports had not been renewed and who had not been allowed to leave the country, tried to leave the country on a plane belonging to one of the airlines by forceful means. They tried to go to London, but the passport control officers prevented them from leaving. Since they had sent their luggage to be loaded on the plane, after a while a group of armed people who were with the two students attacked the runway, and using their weapons stopped the airplane from taking off. The two students asked for the return of their luggage or to be allowed to leave the country. Their luggage was unloaded and the plane was allowed to take off after a delay. According to this report, in order to prevent any confrontation with the armed group of 12 persons, the police officers and other security groups were told not to interfere with them as far as possible.

The matter was brought to the prime minister's attention by the interior minister, and he discussed the problem with Mr Hadavi, the chief public prosecutor of the revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and it was decided that the latter would take steps to resolve the matter. He ordered the arrest of the armed group.

Mohammad Montazeri, in an interview with the PARS reporter said: When I fled the country under the former regime, my passport and my identity card were destroyed, so I acquired a [word indistinct] passport in the name of 'Abbas Gholam Mohammad, and at the time when Bakhtiar was prime minister I entered the country through the Khosravi border [between Iran and Iraq]

He added: We have gotten in touch with the Foreign Ministry about our passports and intend to leave the country on board the first plane leaving.

When our reporter contacted Ayatollah Montazeri's office, he said: I have no accurate information about this matter, and I have not received a substantiated report yet. [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0930 GMT on 1 July, in an interview with Engineer Vali, director of Iran Air, reports that the two students left the country on a Syrian plane bound for Damascus.]

Ayatollah Montazeri Statement

LD012045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In an announcement tonight, Ayatollah Montazeri expressed his regrets at the events at Mahrabad Airport, and condemned that event in which his son was involved. The text of the announcement is as follows:

In his exalted name, I wish to inform all my Muslim brothers and sisters that I had no information about the event which took place at Mehrabad Airport in Tehran. Basically, I condemn all such events which are clearly contrary to the laws of the Islamic Government. It is evident that under all consitions all the land and air borders of the country should be carefully controlled and the laws concerning arrivals and departures be observed. I am sorry that my son, Mohammad Montazeri, was party to the event at the airport. I wish to add that my son does not basically consult me in his affairs. Therefore, he should bear all the responsibility for his actions. Of course, due to excessive sensitiveness, he is very worried about the chaotic conditions of the country which are the necessary aftermath of all revolutions and movements.

I wish to praise and thank all the dear passengers and officials and the beloved guards who, in this event, by their awareness and through their revolutionary patience, prevented any bitter and painful events. I wish to emphasize that in a country where the government of Islamic justice is being established we should have no expectation except the rule of law and the enforcement of all the Islamic laws and principles without consideration for any relationship.

Finally, I beseech God Almighty for the progress of the great Islamic revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, may his shadow long continue, and the neutralization of all the plots of the elements from both right and left. My greetings to all my Muslim brothers. [Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri.

COURTS TO ALLOW DEFENDANTS TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN LAWYERS

JN011850 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Text] His Eminence Raji Zadah, Khomeyni's representative in Kermanshah, informed the PARS correspondent today that upon orders from the Revolutionary Council, the revolutionary Islamic courts in Iran have granted defendants the right to appoint their own lawyers.

TEHRAN REPORTS TRUCK ATTACKED NEAR IRAQI BORDER

LD011940 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Iran's PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from the Iraqi border that an Iranian truck carrying Iranian guardsmen was attacked by explosive material of RPG's. The governor general of the Iranian southern city of Khorramshahr, while confirming the report, said that two guardsmen and the truck have been slightly damaged.

CLERGYMAN ARRIVES IN QOM AFTER BEING EXPELLED FROM IRAQ

LD291834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Haj Seyed 'Abdollah Khatam Yazdi, a member of [word indistinct] delegation, who, together with 15 clergymen from the An-Najaf seminary, had been expelled by the Iraqi Government, has arrived in Qom and been received by Imam Khomeyni.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON IRAQI METHODS TO SUPPRESS MASSES

JN292114 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Jun 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Following the start of the Islamic mass uprising in Iraq, the Iraqi Ba'th Party Regional Command issued a statement informing the party members about a fiendish plan which aims at stifling the mass uprising in Iraq. The statement exhibits hatred toward the heroic Iraqi people because they took the initiative and confronted the Ba'thist gang. The statement attacks those who reject the Ba'th regime. The attack was directed at two main fromts: the religious and the Kurdish fronts.

The statement calls on the Ba'thists to stand in the face of the religious front and to use every possible means to stop the progress of the religious movement.

It must be pointed out that the statement proves several points:

First, it shows the immensity of the recent events and the serious threat posed by the uprising to the regime of the T'kriti gang. This is demonstrated by the strong words addressed to the party members in the statement and by the methods which these members must employ to confront the people.

Second, the gang naturally did not use the army against the people because they knew that the Iraqi people only obey orders in their national interest and would refuse any orders to fire on the people. The statement calls on the party members to take up arms and annihilate all mass demonstration. This shows the distrust that exists between the authorities and the army and is evidence of the collapse of the ruling authorities and of their inability to face the mass revolution in the coming days.

Third, the statement shows the large schism between the authorities and the heroic Iraqi people.

Fourth, the barbarous methods are explained in the statement, which asks party members to strongly oppose any countermove whatsoever and to suppress such a move with clubs and bludgeons. The statement orders them to confront those carrying arms with similar arms and to destroy any armed group.

These strict orders comes in the wake of the shock received by the Iraqi rulers because of the tremendous resources possessed by the Iraqi people and by their strong determination. We must point out the disarray which afflicted the ruling authorities in Iraq only 5 days after the victory of the Iranian revolution. The Iraqi authorities stripped the People's Army of its weapons. They expected those whom they call the vanguard of the party to turn against them and to use weapons against those who issue orders to them. The authorities were proven right. Recent events in Al-Qazimiyah showed a split in the ranks of the People's Army, which did not accept humiliation. The People's Army took up weapons and melted in among the ranks of the Iraqi masses, who shouted slogans in support of the Islamic revolution in Iran and in condemnation of the Takriti regime. The People's Army fired at those sent by the gang to stop the march. The people marched forward because of the solidarity among the civilians, the military, the party members who mutinied against their superiors and the various sectors of the struggling Iraqi people.

IRAQI REGIME ACCUSED OF ACTING AS ISRAEL'S 'AGENTS'

JN302037 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Recent days have witnessed a consistent escalation of the Israeli shelling in southern Lebanon, using all ground, sea, and aerial weapons. There is no doubt that this ongoing aggression has increased in both quality and quantity following the signing of the bilateral settlement treaty between As-Sadat and the enemy. The recent aggression was crowned by the aerial dogfight between Syrian and Israeli warplanes over the town of Sidon. This aggression is intended to achieve the following: to force Lebanon to yield and to sign a capitulatory treaty similar to As-Sadat's. Such a treaty would consequently secure the elimination of the Palestinian presence of southern Lebanon.

It is also intended to drag Syria into a battle in which the time and place are determined solely by Israel. Syrian officials have repeatedly announced their determination not to be dragged into such a battle, which could come at Syria's expense. Neither Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt nor Iraq were ever prepared to depend solely on their individual capabilities in any of the rounds with the Zionist enemy. Hence, there emerged the common feeling of the need for unity as a strategic weapon in confronting the enemy. On the other hand, the enemy realized the serious danger of this strategic weapon, so it was necessary for the enemy to engender splits and deepen differences within the Islamic nation's ranks. Instead of sincerely working for the Islamic nation's unity, the Muslims merely raised glittering slogans and spoke at length about the aspiration to unity, while the enemy was actively planning and preparing designs against this nation.

The Israeli enemy is also attempting to deepen the current differences and splits among the Islamic states by using his agents, who are spread all over the Islamic world. In some states these agents are in charge, such as the Baghdad rulers, the Ba'thist Tikritist gangs, who were severely shaken by the Islamic revolution's triumph in Iran, which announced its readiness to participate in the liberation of Palestine. Therefore the Baghdad rulers began to provoke the Islamic revolution and cause disturbances and domestic and foreign problems in an attempt to prevent Iran from carrying out its natural role in the liberation of the usurped Palestinian Islamic territories.

At the same time, the Israeli enemy is intensifying its aggressions in southern Lebanon, attempting to humiliate the nation and to eliminate the people's feelings of integrity and pride, exactly as As-Sadat did in Egypt and as Baghdad's rulers are doing now in Iraq. The lackey Tikriti regime is trying to liquidate Islam and the Islamic revolutionary movements, which are a great asset in the battle against the Zionist enemy.

However, we must realize that Syria and Lebanon are currently in desperate need of the Islamic people's support and aid, in order to strengthen their steadfastness against the Zionist enemy. Syria and Lebanon are in need of the Islamic nation's participation in the battle for liberation. Syria and Lebanon must not be left alone in this battle.

We are also invited to further strengthen and bolster our internal fronts. In this regard, we must further spread the Islamic spirit and foster Islamic enthusiasm among the youth.

ARRESTS FOLLOW SHADEGAN DEMONSTRATIONS

LD291150 Tehran Domestic Serivce in Perisan 0930 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Following the demonstrations and incidents on 27 June in Shadegan in Khuzestan Province, which resulted in three people being injured, 22 people were arrested yesterday and sent to Dezful. The public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution in Khuzestan, who had gone to Shadegan with the religious judge of the Khuzestan Revolutionary Courts, told PARS on his return to Anvaz: Acting on information about the attack by the desperados and the elements related to the hated Pahlavi regime and their arrest in connection with these events, another group which had gone to Shadegan from Abadan and Khorramshahr were recognized.

Following the arrest of counterrevolutionaires in Shadegan, different groups of people staged a sit-in in a mosque in Shadegan, after which they left the mosque with shouts of "God is great", and "Islam is victorious, East and West are condemend".

About the arrest of 100 people who had intended to leave Iran illegally by boat, the public prosecutor said: Preliminary investigation reveals that this group, whose ages range from 16 to 20-years, intended to go to Kuwait with the help of the liberation front [jabhat at-tahrir] and from there to Iraq in order to undertake sabotage training, returning later to Iran.

OPPONENTS OF KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR ATTACK MOSQUE

LD301036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent in Ahvaz, at 2100 last night a group of people carrying staves, cudgels and arms and chanting slogans in opposition to Vice Admiral Madani, the governor general of Khuzestan, attacked the people who were praying inside the Ansari Mosque and then vanished. The people and the guards in the area, upon hearing of this, gathered around the mosque in order to prevent possible later attacks or unpleasant incidents.

According to the same report, during the attack on the mosque, shots were fired into the air from a car. The guards of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee are looking for the culprits involved in this incident.

Khuzestan's Islamic revolution public prosecutor said in an interview with our correspondent that 68 persons connected with yesterday's incident in Ahvaz who attacked people on the streets in the bazaar and in the mosque have been arrested. The public prosecutor added: A number of people in this group came to Ahvaz from Khorramshahr and Abadan and had previously been identified by means of the vehicles they used. The same people had a hand in the incidents in Shadegan.

Khuzestan's public prosecutor added that 15 persons who had previously been arrested in connection with sundry accusations were released last night on bail.

GOVERNOR OF KHORRAMSHAHR COMMENTS ON SECURITY

LD291920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In a meeting in Khorramshahr last night with the representatives of the media, the governor of Khorramshahr, the chief of police and the officer in charge of the guards who have been sent to this city explained the development and activities of counter-revolutionary elements on this side and the other side of the border and the resulting security problems. In this session, Mohammad Reza 'Alavi, governor of Khorramshahr, glorified the Iranian nation's splendid revolution and commented on the relationship between any revolution and the crisis which inevitably follows it.

He said: A series of events have happened in Khorramshahr which are related to the revolution. In Khorramshahr we are experiencing a crisis which is a mere followup to the revolution and which happens after every revolution--the struggle between the revolutionaries and the counterrevolutionary elements. We are defending our revolution, and the counterrevolutionary elements are defending their interests which have been either jeopardized or destroyed.

The governor of Khorramshahr added: SAVAK agents and the remaining elements of the former regime are trying to conspire against us and are then blaming the acts of sabotage on our Arab brothers.

The governor of Khorramshahr pointed to the development projects in Khorramshahr and said: In the first quarter of this year, about 1.5 billion rials have been devoted to the development projects in Khorramshahr. Of this figure, 356 million rials have been allocated to the dredging of [word indistinct], irrigation of [word indistinct] villages an and asphalt and road works and the construction of flood dams. The sum has been given to the appropriate; district office.

He said: In the island of Minu, 20 million rials have been allocated for the construction of public amenities and the construction of nine village roads. In Khorramshahr the projected consturction of a second bridge is under study; about 1 billion rials have been allocated to this project.

ISLAMIC SCHOLARS URGED TO REMAIN IN KHORRAMSHAHR

LD301126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] His Excellency Ayatollah Seyyed Javad-ed-Din Mar'ashi Najafi sent a telegram to the Hojjat-ol-Islam Haji Seyyed [word indistinct] Musavi in Khorramshahr. The telegram says in part:

It is known that you and a group of religious scholars and Hojjat-ol-Islams of that area intend to emigrate. I wish to beg you to reconsider your decision at this sensitive time affecting the destiny of our people and when the eyes of the world are on our splendid revolution and ask you to continue to guide our religious brothers. You should know that this action is not at all advisable, especially since counterrevolutionaries all over the country, and particularly in our dear Khuzestan are provoking people and by exerting influence on people are causing [words indistinct] anxiety.

ARAB TRIBES IN ABADAN ATTACK EACH OTHER

LD301231 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Early yesterday morning, two Arab tribes in Abadan which have been experiencing differences had a confrontation in the vicinity of the city's slaughterhouse. The members of these tribes opened fire on each other. The shooting resulted in two deaths and some eight injured. According to our reporter, as a result of an order issued by the Islamic revolution's public prosecutor in Abadan, the security forces and revolutionary guards did not interfere in these tribes' internal differences. The Abadan public prosecutor also ordered that those involved should later be disarmed.

The problem is being investigated.

BANDAR-E GONAVEH GUARDS FIND UNAUTHORIZED GUNS

LD301247 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, 11 unauthorized and contraband guns and 18,000 rounds of ammunition have so far been uncovered by Islamic Revolutionary Guards in Bandar-e Gonaveh. Hojjat ol-Islam Qaravi Rafsanjani, the imam's representative, who recently arrived in this town in order to investigate the work of committees, announcing this report, said:

The previous guards, who were dismissed from their posts, have been insulted by irresponsible individuals; I hope that they will not be influenced by this and resort to taking vengeance but will preserve their revolutionary self-control and patience. Those who have acted seriously and decisively in an effort to establish peace and amity among the people will deserve thanks. Otherwise, the force will be disbanded and the security of the region will be safeguarded in another way. [Sentence indistinct].

PERSIAN GULF NAVAL COMMANDER APPOINTED

LD011845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] This morning Vice Admiral Madani, commander of the Navy of the Iranian Islamic Republic and governor general of Khuzestan, arrived in Bandar 'Abbas for an inspection tour and to introduce the new commander of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman Fleet. Vice Admiral Madani introduced Vice Admiral Siomaq Deyhimi as commander of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman Fleet. Talks will be held between the commander of the navy and the governor general of the coastal province with a view to further exploiting marine resources and developing fisheries and allied industry, which is something that creates jobs.

SUDANESE ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FROM NUMAYRI

LD301838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dr Hasan 'Abdullah at-Turabi, a member of the Political Bureau of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] and associate secretary general of the SSU for information and foreign affairs, arrived in Tehran this morning. According to a PARS correspondent, he is carrying a message from President Numayri for Imam Khomeyni.

Dr Turabi is to meet Imam Khomeyni and Foreign Minister Yazdi during his stay in Tehran and discuss expansion of relations between the two countries.

TEHRAN PAPER ON TAPPING OF TELEPHONE LINES

LD301757 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on improper tapping of telephones]

[Text] BAMDAD reports that the minister of post telegraph and telephone disclosed yesterday that there are people who have infiltrated the communications company and are tapping [kontorol] inner city and intercity telephone calls. Concerning the rumor that Tehran telephones are somehow tapped, Minister Hasan Eslami said: The rumor that the government and the responsible employees of the communications company are tapping the telephones is not true at all, but we know that there are people who tap some telephones. The government is completely against this procedure and does not have any part in these activities. He emphasized that some counterrevolutionary elements are involved in the problem of telephones being tapped, and said: This tapping is probably done by counterrevolutionary elements or groups who have agents in the telephone exchanges in the communications company; or people who have the keys to the exchange centers located in the main streets could tap some of the telephones lines they are interested in.

KHOMEYNI APPOINTS RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY DELEGATION

LD291515 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Statement issued by Imam Khomeyni's office]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. His excellency the confidence of Islam and Muslims, Hajj Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Nateq Nuri, may his services continue:

Your Excellency is hereby appointed as representative of the religious community to the Central Staff of the Constructive Jihad [setad-e markazi-ye jehad-e sazandagi'] and is delegated to supervise closely the decisions taken on carrying out the relevant tasks, and to take steps in appointing and sending esteemed religious leaders who should participate to that end and to carry out actions whenever you deem them appropriate after consulting competent persons. I beseech Almighty God for Your Excellency's success.

Signed on 28 June, Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni.

MINISTER OF STATE EXPLAINS THIS YEAR'S BUDGET

LD011124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, minister of state and the supervisor of the plan and budget organization, in a telephone interview with PARS last night described the characteristic aspects and priorities of this year's state budget. He said: This year's budget was submitted to the cabinet council yesterday afternoon and was considered at a 5-hour-long meeting so that it could be submitted to the revolution council for consideration.

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar then referred to the priorities of this year's budget and said: [read by announcer]

This year's budget amounts to 2,440 billion rials of which 880 billion will be spent on development projects and fixed investment; 60 billion rials have been allocated to special regional projects and road construction in rural areas which had already been authorized by the revolution council.

In answer to the question: If you have prepared a balanced budget this year, how much is the deficit and how will this deficit be compensated for, the supervisor of the plan and budget organization said: This year's budget is not a completely balanced one as it has a deficit of 330 billion rials. Having said this, the total budget which last year amounted to 3,200 billion rials is 2,440 billion rials for this year. In view of the fact that the sum of 240 billion rials is caused by the relevant resulting increase from the change of the coefficient from 80 to 90 and from 90 to 100, as well as the general increase in the pay of the government employees, we have had to extensively economize in other respects. Hence, an effort has been made to omit excessive expenditure by as much as possible.

In answer to the question on the level of the credit sources of the budget, and as to what proportion of taxes, oil revenues and non-oil exports have on the whole been contemplate therein, Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said: Despite the fact that the level of oil exports is far below that of last year, the predicted oil revenue for the current year amounts to 1,472 billion rials which is slightly less than revenues in the previous year. Of course, this figure takes into account the increase in oil prices at the recent OPEC conference.

He said: A sum of 82 billion rials in the current year's budget has been predicted as special revenues for some organizations such as the Awqaf organizations, and the social security organization whose expenditures amount to similar figures. Mr Mo'infar said: This year's budget proposes the allocation of 80 billion rials on account of the price differences of the commodities which have been purchased at higher prices inside the country or abroad and are being supplied at lower prices to the consumer. Similarly, a sum of 80 billion rials has been predicted as compensation for the loss incurred by government companies.

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar went on to refer to the issue of the nationalization of the banks and other financial units and said: In view of the fact that the banks are self-sufficient institutions and have had considerable profits so far, the adoption of Islamic principles by the banks will not necessarily lead to losses. Gradually a number of banks will be amalgamated, and economy measures will be taken on a great number of expenditures, especially on rents and other excessive expenditures. And secondly, the banks will, in actual fact, render commercial transactions and will become self-sufficient, and probably will add considerable sums to the state revenues which would not necessarily be procured through bank interest. Of course, this year's budget allocates no sum either as revenues of the banks or as expenditures.

In answer to the question as to what sums have been allocated in this year's budget to industrial projects, Mr Mo'infar said: In this year's budget, 30 billion rials have been envisaged for the expansion of plants; 20 billion rials for industries and modernization; 20 billion rials for petrochemical industries; 20 billion rials for the transportation of gas inside the country; and 30 billion rials for other industries.

He said about the situation of some of the private factories which have now been put at the disposal of the government: As an example, the [word indistinct] factory has virtually become a government property because of its indebtedness to the government. He added that a major part of its shares belonged to the previous Pahlavi Foundation, and since its major shareholders have fled Iran, it has in effect been nationalized.

He added: We were struggling to prepare a logical budget. Under the conditions of repression in the past, there was no urgency that a complete balance should be attained. We insisted on economizing in current expenditures and thus have open possibilities for spending money on development projects. There will be no difficulty having a tolerable budget deficit in view of the favorable revenue from oil.

He said at the end: By having a reasonable budget deficit and by lowering the overall budget within reasonable limits and expending about 880 billion rials on development projects, we endeavored to set the wheels of the economy in motion. We hope that pouring this amount of money into the Iranian economy will not cause much inflation. We will especially encourage the people to render effective assistance to anti-inflation factors through savings and investment.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY URGES CENTRALIZATION OF POLITICAL POWER

ID011658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jul 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, about the multiplicity of the sources of power, our friend has a commentary which we will hear now:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The limit on the number of decision-making centers in the country, which had top priority in the general session between the leader of our revolution, the Council of Ministers and the Revolutionary Council, is one of the vital and important issues which should be noted and investigated as soon as possible. This measure will show results quickly and will enable the Provisional Government of the revolution to occupy the foremost position on the political decision-making pyramid of the country, thus granting the government the decisive power to fulfil the inner wishes of the revolutionary nation of Iran.

Following the appointment of the provisional government after the victory of our revolution, and because of the exceptional characteristics of Iran's revolution, suddenly and inevitably the seat of power was divided between several main groups such as the Revolutionary Council, the committees, the government, and several minor and national groups which considered themselves worthy of power. Thus, the system of centralized power collapsed. The pressing need of our revolutionary nation is centralization and harmony of the elements of power all over the country. The time has come, therefore, that all existing structures in our society should move toward this aim. But it has become clear that the foundations of government which any government--and especially a revolutionary government--should rely on in order to act with power have somehow become unstable. Several [word indistinct] which at present act as the decision-making centers should undoubtably be removed, and leave the governing power to the government of the revolution, because the Provisional Government was approved by the leader of the revolution and, at least, its honesty and truthfulness is not and has not been hidden from anybody.

On the other, the government as an acceptable political element, and at the level of a revolutionary government, should prove its existence on the political stage. It should take part in the political activities of the country as a political force. The reason is that we live under certain conditions whereby the most important problems are overshadowed by the political activities and positions that people adopt in the country. Under these conditions, our government cannot function only as a service machine and be indifferent to political jockeying. But up to now, such has not been the position of the government.

In less than 5 months since our victorious revolution, the book of deeds of the Bazargan government has many blank and unwritten pages, every one of which could have included important decisions and great changes such as the nationalization of banks, unused lands and insurance companies, and the ratification of the formation of regional councils. Even in these cases, the government has found it sufficient to announce the plans and, in the case of progress made in the projects and the existing problems, it has been silent up to now, and has not involved people in the ongoing events.

Now there is the question of why the Provisional Government has not yet been able to achieve its revolutionary goals. The answer can be summarized in two items, and the answer refers back to government itself. The revolutionary government has not so far published a formalized and detailed program of the actions it intends to undertake, nor has there been any mention of the government's program in speeches by the prime minister or his deputies or the government spokesmen. What today are the provisional government's plans on the policy toward foreign countries and domestic affairs? What are the economic and social plans adopted by the government and what are the problems and difficulties it faces in carrying out its plans? In other words, the government has not submitted any clear or formulated programs.

On the other hand, the disharmony in the elements of this government, which we have repeatedly witnessed through their contradictory comments, is another reason for its internal weakness.

The second answer is that despite the good intentions of other decision-making centers outside the Council of Ministers to enforce their own views, because of the disharmony between the decisions taken by these groups and the views of the Provisional Government, and the resulting overlap in the execution of these decisions and other actions, the hands of the Provisional Government are practically tied and it is prevented from carrying out its essential projects. The government, therefore, instead of dealing with its current affairs, is forced to answer for hastily made decisions which are unsuitable and discordant and which have been made by other power centers, sometimes concerning foreign policy and relations with other countries.

We should keep in mind that our country is going through a sensitive period, and the need for a decisive political power other than the leadership of our revolution is undeniable. Now we should consider the location of this political power which should originate from the nation. Is any power other than that of a revolutionary government believing in the revolution worthy of such a position, especially while we are in the middle of a revolution? Of course not, because as we have said before, the government enjoys the overwhelming support of the leader of the revolution, the people and the decisive majority of social and political groups, societies and actions; it is the government which should be the main center of decision-making and power. In addition to the above, and considering the present position of the country, the need for such a power is felt more and more. We are now on the verge of elections for the council, which has to ratify the constitution, and after that there will be the referendum and then an election for the appointment of a president. These steps, from the point of view that they comprise the replacement of a rotten regime, whose roots should completely dry up, with a revolutionary regime, are very difficult, sensitive and worthy of deliberation. Of course, we should not forget the doomed efforts of the counterrevolutionaries at this juncture, because each counterrevolutionary act requires repair and reconstruction of the damage resulting from it as well as suppression, and this point, too, takes a great deal of government time.

Therefore, reduction in the number of decision-making centers and the limitation of the authority invested in them, discussed in the general session of the leadership of the revolution, the government and the Revolutionary Council, will guarantee opportunities for the Provisional Government and will enable it, having the necessary power, to carry out the aims of our revolution.

SADUQI: 'FORGET ABOUT ISLAM' IF CONSTITUTION APPROVED

LD011915 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Press review: Interview with Ayatollah Saduqi]

[Text] KEYHAN prints an interview with Ayatollah Saduqi, which reads in part:

Concerning the constitution, he said: I have briefly looked into the text of it. All I can say at the moment is that if this text is followed and this constitution is approved, then we should forget about Islam. I don't know precisely who has drawn up this constitution, but what is obvious is that it reflects Western thoughts. Either the writers have been unknowingly under the influence of the West, or else deliberately.

In the constitution of Mashruteh [the constitutional movement in 1906] the religious leaders had the right of veto and could reject the non-Islamic laws. You saw that a person like Moddares could oppose Reza Shah for so long and could reject his non-Islamic projects. But, in this constitution there is a council which is composed of five leading theologians and a number of other people, and if in a given issue the non-theologians get a majority everything will be lost. We can see that in comparison with the constitution of Mashruteh, the role of the ulema is very limited. Secondly, in the constitution of Mashruteh, if the laws were contrary to Islamic principles, they could be rejected by the source of imitation [in Shi'ism at any one time there are one or more Marja' Taqlid, or sources of imitation whose judgements should be followed by the rest of the people]. However, now while giving great power to the president the only requirement for presidency is to be Iranian and Muslim. Reza Shah, Mohammad Reza and even Hoveyda could also qualify for this position. We must emphasize the precise conditions of leadership in Islam.

The greatest fault of the present government is its (?weakness) in executing the revolutionary projects of the imam, especially his project concerning the crusade for reconstruction. In practice, the government is creating obstacles and is not allowing this project to be carried out properly. I believe that there should be a powerful spiritual and religious force before the government so that it can continuously control the government. Otherwise, with all these Westernized minds and thoughts which are influenced by Western ideas, no revolutionary Islamic action can be carried out. I regard all the shortcomings to be the responsibility of the government. So long as the government is not acting in a revolutionary manner, the situation will remain the same.

Ayatollah Saduqi, speaking about the sale of oil to the Philippines, said: In the same way that we have prevented the sale of our oil to Israel and South Africa, in the same way the sale of oil to the Philippines, which is indulging in the slaughter of the Muslim masses, is absolutely forbidden.

On the radio, television and the press, he said: radio and television are our greatest calamity. Radio and television should engage in the spreading of morality and Islamic culture. But what we see at the moment is the same spreading of irreligious and anti-Islamic ideas. The personnel of the radio and television organization, with enormous salaries which they receive from the labor of the public, do not take one useful step toward serving the public. They are the same old agents and cannot perform any Islamic acts. Propagandists and teachers of Islam should be employed in radio and television. It is the same with the press: Many papers are published which attack Islam. They misuse freedom. All of them are guilty of spreading corruption on earth. The press should be at the service of the revolution. It is the duty of Muslims to prevent such papers publishing.

KORDESTAN RESIDENTS DENY TRIBAL DIFFERENCES

LD291335 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Residents in the Mangureh area of Piranshahr, in a letter to the governor general of Western Azarbayjan, denied the problem of tribal and feudal differences in this area, as published in some media. In this letter they emphasize that the problem has been aired only by the Democratic Party of Kordestan and as an excuse to attack the people of Mangureh who support the Islamic Republic.

AFGHANISTAN

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES DESAI TO MEDIATE PAKISTAN DISPUTE

BK011617 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 1 Jul 79 BK

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in answer to a BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reporter's question regarding expression of preparedness by His Excellency Morarji Desai, prime minister of India, to mediate between Afghanistan and Pakistan, said: So far no such approach has been made to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The democratic Republic of Afghanistan is (?certain) about amicable relations between Afghanistan and India and deep interest of the two sides in peace in the region and in the world.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ALGERIA, FRANCE

BK300826 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0204 GMT 30 Jun 79 BK

[Text] India and Algeria are to set up a joint body to review the progress made by the two countries in bilateral cooperation. It will also identify new areas of collaboration. This was stated by the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, in New Delhi this morning on his return from a visit to Algeria and France. He said this body will meet regularly.

During his stay in Algeria, Mr Vajpayee discussed the possibilities of widening cooperation in the fields of railways, shipping, housing and light industry with the Algerian leaders.

VAJPAYEE: FRANCE NOT TO HELP PAKISTAN PRODUCE BOMB

BK300830 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 30 Jun 79 BK

[Excerpt] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, has said France has assured that it will not supply any equipment to Pakistan which will enable it to produce an atom bomb. Mr Vajpayee disclosed this to newsmen in New Delhi this morning on his return from a visit to Algeria and France. He said France appreciated India's stand on the use of nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes.

INDIA PREPARED TO TAKE BACK ALL REFUGEES FROM BANGLADESH

BK010933 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Jul 79 BK

[Text] India is prepared to take back all its nationals who might have crossed over to Bangladesh from Nadia district in West Bengal following the recent incidents there. This was stated by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu, in Calcutta.

Officials of India and Bangladesh met at the Indian border village of Hrdaypur in Nadia district yesterday to discuss the situation. The West Bengal chief secretary has reiterated the state government's intention to insure the return of all Indian nationals as early as possible.

Meanwhile, the situation in Nadia remains peaceful. The night curfew has been further relaxed.

PAKISTAN

AFGHAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DOST ARRIVES IN ISLAMABAD

BK011539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Afghan Deputy Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost arrived in Islamabad this evening on a 2-day visit at the invitation of the Pakistan Government. Foreign Secretary Shahnawaz and other high officials of the Foreign Office welcomed him on arrival at the airport. Afghan Ambassador in Pakistan 'Abdol Rashid Arian was also present to welcome him. Pakistan's Ambassador in Afghanistan Riaz Piracha also accompanied the distinguished guest to Pakistan.

Matters of bilateral interest will be discussed during the Afghan deputy foreign minister's stay in Islamabad. Formal talks will open at the Foreign Ministry tomorrow morning. There will be two rounds of talks tomorrow and another round can take place on Tuesday if necessary. The Afghan deputy foreign minister will call on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq tomorrow evening. The foreign secretary is giving a dinner in honor of the distinguished guest.

Foreign Secretary Hosts Dinner

BK020953 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan has expressed its keen desire to develop close ties and mutually beneficial cooperation with Afghanistan. Welcoming Deputy Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost at a dinner hosted in his honor in Islamabad last night, Foreign Secretary S. Shahnawaz said this desire is clearly evident in the policies followed by the Pakistani Government. He expressed the hope that the visit of the Afghan deputy foreign minister will greatly help in expanding mutual cooperation and solution of any differences on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Afghan deputy foreign minister said we can solve our differences through negotiations. He said the visit of President Ziaul Haq to Afghanistan last September and also those by ministers of each country to the other marked a positive step toward achieving friendly and brotherly relations between the two countries. Mr Shah Mohammad Dost also stressed the importance of the historical, religious and cultural ties between the two states.

Earlier, the Afghan deputy foreign minister had a meeting with the foreign secretary and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest. The Pakistan ambassador in Kabul, Mr Riaz Piracha, and the Afghan ambassador in Islamabad, Mr 'Abdol Rashid Arian, were also present on the occasion. Formal talks between the Afghan deputy foreign minister and Pakistani officials are taking place today.

PROTEST MADE TO UAE OVER ARTICLE ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM

BK011721 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the UAE in Pakistan was called to the Foreign Office and a strong protest was lodged with the UAE Government for a highly misleading report about Pakistan's nuclear program carried by a magazine owned by a UAE dignitary.

A passnote issued in Islamabad says the Government of Pakistan is surprised that a publication owned by the ambassador and a famous dignitary of a friendly country should lend itself to the smear campaign against Pakistan.

Further Details

Bk011721 Hong Kong AFP in English 1710 GMT 1 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 1 Jul (AFP)--Pakistan today lodged a "strong protest" with the government of the United Arab Emirates over the publication of a "MIOMGI" article on Pakistan's nuclear programme in eight days, a magazine (?led) by a UAE ambassador in the United Kingdom, it was announced here. The charge d'affaires of the UAE was summoned by the foreign office and the protest was handed over to him. Observers said this was this first such protest by Pakistan to any Arab country.

The magazine last month published an article titled "How Pakistan Fooled the World and Got the Bonb" which stated that Pakistan reacted to the Indian nuclear explosion of May 1974 by embarking on a crash programme to acquire nuclear weapons capability.

The official statement today said that the article drew "malicous and false conclusions about Pakistan's nuclear programme. In its protest note the Government of Pakistan expressed its "surprise that a publication owned by the ambassador and a famous dignitary of a friendly country should lend itself to a smear campaign against Pakistan.

ENVOY TO INDIA DENIES NUCLEAR WEAPON DEVELOPMENT

BK291605 Hong Kong AFP in English 1356 GMT 29 Jun 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, June 29 (AFP)--Pakistani Ambassador Abdul Sattar here today categorically rejected the reports about his country joining the nuclear club shortly. He said Pakistan had no intention of making nuclear weapons and did not possess the capability to develop such weapons either.

Addressing the Delhi Study Group, he, however, declared his country could not accept the "unjust and inadmissible" demand for scrutiny of its laboratories. Mr. Sattar maintained that Pakistan's nuclear programme was only meant for peaceful use like the development of nuclear energy. Pakistan, he added, was prepared to sign the non-proliferation treaty or accept on a non-discriminatory basis the application of fullscope safeguards.

He further refuted the charge that Pakistan was helping the dissidents in neighbouring Afghanistan. He dismissed as "false" and "without foundation" the allegations that Pakistan had provided military training or arms to these dissidents. Mr. Sattar at the same time noted that over 10,000 Afghan refugees had fled to Pakistan leading the latter to seek the help of the UN high commissioner for refugees.